The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.

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☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers, per week, 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25, 1871. NO. 287.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

PROPOSED DISSOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Grave Consequences Apprehended.

Fearful Misery in Southern Hungary

One-third of the Country Under Water,

Rumored Attempt to Assassinate King Amadeus.

The Ruin Wrought by Despotism in Hungary.

LONDON, August 24.—Fearful misery prevails in Southern Hungary. At Banal, one-third of the country is under water. In consequence of the bad administration the dams were suffered to fall into ruins, and thus became flooded the extensive tracts of land reclaimed during the reign of Maria Theresa, and made fruitful with grain fields. Added to this there are unusual storms this season. Owing to the excessive severity of the Government in collecting arrears of taxes, vineyards, grain fields, and trees even have been stripped of their leaves. The Government is seizing for taxes the cattle of peasants. Some of the villages owe an amount of arrears greater than the value of their whole property. Agriculture, trade, and industry in general, are ruined, and famine is impending.

Amnesty Meeting in Dublin—Strike in Leeds—Sailing of Mr Gurney.

LONDON, August 24.—The Amnesty Association of Dublin will hold its meeting in Phœnix Park on September 3d, to petition the Queen for the liberation of political prisoners.

Commodore Ashbury's yacht, the Livonia, starts on August 31st for New York.

A strike by one thousand five hundred workmen, has occurred at Leeds. The newly employed workmen from Newcastle, were hissed yesterday by the strikers. No trouble is apprehended.

The Queen is recovering.

There is some excitement over the election of a member for Parliament, for Southampton, the Waterney tory candidate, is now five hundred ahead.

Mr. Gurney, the head of the firm of the Washington Treaty, sails in September, accompanied by the eldest son of Sir Stafford Northcote, as Secretary.

Excitement in France Over the Question of Dissolving the Assembly.

LONDON, August 24.—A *Times'* special from Paris states that the question of the dissolution of the Assembly is causing excitement, and grave consequences are possible.

A Church in Italy Struck by Lightning.

ROME, August 24.—In the town of Bologne, Italy, a church was struck by lightning and thirty-two persons killed or injured.

Gambetta's Bill.

VERSAILLES, August 24.—The bill of Gambetta for the consolidation of the Republican union deputies in the Assembly, proposes the dissolution of the National Assembly on the passage of its dispositions have proved fruitless.

The Negotiations at Gastein.

BERLIN, August 24.—The *Kreuz Zeitung* to-day categorically denies the reports of an unfavorable turn to the negotiations at Gastein, and that a coldness has sprung up between the Emperors of Germany and Austria. The same journal says that no special arrangements were intended to be made at Gastein.

Rumored Attempt to Assassinate King Amadeus.

PARIS, August 24.—There was a rumor on the Bourse this afternoon that an attempt had been made to assassinate King Amadeus of Spain. It is added that the King received no injury. The report meets as yet with no confirmation.

English Foreign Officers Warned to Watch the Proceedings at Gastein.

LONDON, August 24.—The *Echo* to-day has dispatches from Vienna to the effect that the overtures made by Bismarck to the Austrian Government aim at more than the settlement of the Roumanian Railway difficulty. The correspondent says English foreign officers have been warned to watch the proceedings at Gastein.

Wolverton, Tory candidate for Parliament, is steadily gaining ground at the election in East Surrey.

The Emperor Napoleon will pass some time at Torquay. The Empress Eugenie will make a visit to Spain.

Anniversary of the Republic.

VERSAILLES, August 24.—It is officially announced that the anniversary of the establishment of the Republic will be celebrated throughout France on the third of September.

Negotiations Between France and Germany to be Transferred to Versailles.

VERSAILLES, August 24.—In the trial of Assi before the Court Martial to-day, the prisoner's counsel boldly charged the Versailles troops with using peroleum shells during the days of the Commune. The Court promptly silenced the accuser, and stigmatized the assertion as infamous.

It is reported that the negotiations between France and Germany, in relation to the evacuation of French territory by the German troops, will have been carried on for some time at Frankfort, are to be transferred to Versailles.

Dissolution of the National Guards—League for the Deliverance of Alsace and Lorraine.

PARIS, August 24.—*La France* says that an understanding has been reached between the Committee of the Assembly and the Government, respecting the dissolution of the National Guards, and that discussion upon the subject in the Assembly and a conflict over disarmament will be impossible.

The German Ambassador, Count Waldersee, has complained to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, Comte De Rainneville, of the recent speech for the deliverance of Alsace and Lorraine from the hands of the Germans. The Count regards the speech as a league was illegal, and that it should be dissolved.

Marine News.

LONDON, August 24.—The Tarifa arrived at Queenstown yesterday and proceeded.

The Markets.

LONDON, August 24.—Consols 93¾. Bonds—5-20s of '62, 93¾; do '65, 93¾; do '67, 92½; 10-40s 90¼. FRANKFORT, August 24.—Bonds 93; 96⅛@96¾. PARIS, August 24.—Rentes 56f 35c.

ANTWERP, August 24.—Petroleum 49¾ francs.

LIVERPOOL, August 24.—Corn firmer; holding quotations 9s@9s 6d.

California wheat 11s 9d; spring 10s 5d@10s 6d; winter 10s 10d.

RENFORTH'S DEATH.

Poison Said to Have Been the Cause.

ST. LOUIS, August 24.—The second Tyne crew say that Renforth should not have rowed, as he was subject to fainting fits under the excitement. The programme is disarranged for the present, and no further entries have been made. Five special police have been sworn in, in anticipation of the arrival of suspicious characters. There must have been from fifteen to twenty thousand spectators present.

When Renforth dropped his oar both crews paused a moment, the Tyne turning and making for the shore. Renforth rallied for a few minutes after reaching his hotel, and then sank rapidly. Violent pains, however, ensued, with discharges of blood and mucous membrane. Dr. Hall was called in, and purging symptoms. This disease points to the operation of drugs, but no suspicion attaches to the St. John's crew. The Coroner will make a thorough investigation.

The principal winners are Americans. The backers of the Tyne crew and persons from the west are the principal losers.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 24, 1871, 7:30 P. M.

The high barometer which was Wednesday afternoon on the New England coast has extended southward with diminishing pressure, and is now off Cape Hatteras. South and southeasterly winds have been very generally reported during the day from South Carolina to Maine, with cloudy and variable weather. Light local rains have been reported from New Jersey, and rain fell last night at most stations northeast of Georgia. Smoky and hazy skies still continue from Michigan to New York, and only light showers were reported last night from the lower lakes. The cloudiness has increased very generally in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys, and several local storms is now reported from Southern Illinois.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue to fall along the entire Atlantic coast, with rising temperature and light southwest winds from Virginia and Kentucky to New England. The conditions will be favorable for local storms over portions of this area to-night and Friday. The barometer will probably continue high, with clear and pleasant weather on the upper lakes. A cyclone is probably advancing northwestward upon southern Florida.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

O'Brien, Pierce & Co., of Portland, Maine, dabbled in grain gambling in Chicago, sold a million bushels of wheat "short" and failed, carrying down with them three smaller houses who were operating for them.

Intelligence from the Saratoga races report that Longfellow strained a tendon on one of his fore legs during the race, and that he will be retired for life. Intense excitement is caused by the race and its result. Helmbold's driver had instructions to keep close to Longfellow, but not to pass him until coming in on the third heat. From one hundred and fifty thousand to two hundred thousand dollars changed hands on the result. Mr. Harper was much downcast, and said that he was a victim to ill-luck.

The St. Louis *Republican* has a dispatch from Huntsville, Mo., saying that about one thousand two hundred ex-Confederates assembled at the Roanoke Fair Ground yesterday. Governor Reynolds, General Shelby, Colonel Shapback and Captain Collins were called out and made short speeches. A feeling prevailed, and politics were not alluded to. Among the resolutions passed was one that it was the duty of all to the future to forget the past, and to grasp manfully the duty and responsibilities of the future.

Wheeler, the ex-convict, supposed to be one of the parties who chartered the tug by which the prisoners made their escape at Sing Sing, has been arrested and taken to Sing Sing, where he was locked up with Lord.

Lorillard's yacht Enchantress, thirty-two days from Sicily, arrived at Newport, Rhode Island, yesterday morning.

The British Consul at Carthagena has gone to England to organize a company to connect the interior of the island with the Magdalena river.

In view of the early completion of the telegraph line between Mexico and the United States, the *Journal of Mexico* suggests that the Mexican citizenship be conferred upon Professor Morse.

A Saratoga correspondent, writing of the great four-mile race, says, first, that Longfellow was not in condition; second, that he ran two miles just before entering the race, so that in reality he ran six miles; third, that there is no question as to the honesty of Mr. Harper, and that the race was perfectly fair; fourth, that Harper lost $40,000, when Longfellow broke the race, for the latter was yesterday worth $60,000, and to-day no one would give $10,000 for him.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Thomas A. Scott Triumphant Again.

A New and Shorter Route to the West Secured.

NEW YORK, August 24.—It is reported in Washington that Col. Thomas A. Scott has concluded negotiations with the Harper's Ferry Water Power and Manufacturing Company for their property, recently purchased of the Government, at Harper's Ferry. This is a movement in railroad strategy of great importance, for it will give the Pennsylvania combination possession of a point through which it can secure a much shorter route between Washington and the West than now being constructed by the Baltimore and Ohio Company. It is intimated that the object is to extend the road from Hagerstown in Maryland to Martinsburg in Berkeley county, West Virginia, and from thence down the Potomac to Harper's Ferry, and from thence across the Shenandoah to Edwards Ferry, where it will form a junction with the Washington and Ohio road.

FRANKLIN OIL EXCHANGE.

Resolution Adopted on the Death of Capt. James Wilkins.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FRANKLIN, PA., August 24, 1871.

At a meeting of the Franklin Oil Exchange, held August 24, 1871, W. R. Crawford in the Chair, J. R. Barlour offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the high character, strict integrity and fair dealing that has always marked the career of Capt. James Wilkins, of Pittsburgh, calls from us an expression of sorrow at his sudden death, and sympathize his family in their bereavement; that the life of a good man is always precious; may the example of his life be ever to us a guide, and the memory of it a lasting effect for good.

THOS. KING, Secretary.

STORM AT CRESTLINE, O.

Several Buildings Demolished—No Lives Lost.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, O., August 24, 1871.

A terrific storm of wind and rain accompanied by hail, passed over Crestline between two and three o'clock this afternoon, uprooting shade trees, prostrating telegraph lines and blowing down chimneys, signs and awnings in various parts of town. A new engine house of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad Company was blown down and completely demolished. A portion of the roof of the brick manufactory of C. A. Fulkner & Co., was blown off, and many minor losses throughout town were sustained, but fortunately no lives were lost.

THE WISNER MURDER.

Charles Gross Cleared of the Charge Against Him.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

TITUSVILLE, PA., August 24, 1871.

The preliminary examination of Charles Gross, for the murder of James H. Wisner, which has been going on for the last two days, was closed this afternoon. The Justice decided that the evidence was not sufficient to hold the prisoner, and that the defense had clearly proved an alibi. The prisoner's wife fainted on hearing the decision, the long trial and anxiety having proved too severe a strain on her nerves.

POLITICAL.

Speech of Hon. Columbus Delano at Sandusky, O.

SANDUSKY, O., August 24.—The campaign was opened here to-day by the Republicans, the chief feature of the occasion being a speech by the Hon. Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior. Excepting a few words in introduction, which enlisted the Republican party and criticised the new departure of the Democracy, the speech was devoted to an exposition of the work of the present Administration in the way of collecting the revenue and reducing taxation. A similar speech was made here with what was done under Johnson's administration.

HUGE ROBBERY.

The Government Loses Over a Million Dollars

The New York *Sun* tells a story about the loss of the Central American Company's steamer Golden Rule, from New York for Greytown, in May, 1865, in the Caribbean Sea, which it is made to appear that the vessel was designedly steered upon a reef to cover up the robbery of over a million dollars of United States treasure, or at least that this treasure was stolen from her. She was abandoned and soon sunk or went to pieces. The money was in charge of special agents for delivery to the Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco. All on board the vessel save the one man, named Vernon, who was in charge of special agents, were taken to Aspinwal. Smith remained on the reef, having resolved to stay by the wreck until assistance should come. He wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury, and "after the lapse of some time wreckers were sent to aid him in an effort to recover the treasure, which he believed to be yet in the safe. In the search, before the safe was found, a number of gold coin packages was found, and in examining the different packages it was discovered that from one of them, originally containing $30,000, three notes of $500 each had been abstracted, showing that it had emerged from the safe and been manipulated before the ship went to pieces. The safe was finally found, broken open and empty. When it was broken open, or by whom, it is not certainly known. It was ordered to be sent to Washington. It has since been half-a-dozen times raised from the sea, but never reached that city, the Captain of the vessel reporting that it was thrown overboard during a storm on Chesapeake Bay. It is claimed that the parties to the robbery are now living in Maryland.

CHEAP BEEF.

Probable End of the Butcher Monopoly.

The recent arrival at Philadelphia of a cargo of 850 quarters of fresh beef from Texas has created quite a sensation in the Quaker City, and after the arrival of the vessel the hatches that had remained sealed from the moment the vessel left Texas were opened, and the uppermost quarter was lifted out for inspection and found to be as fresh and sweet as when it was packed away. By an arrangement of a huge ice-box in the after part of the vessel, and a huge fan, a current of air was kept continually passing over and permeating between the layers of beeves, and the uniformity of the average temperature of 36 degrees. Five hundred pounds of a dainty fish, caught in the Gulf of Mexico, were found to be as firm and perfect as when packed in the refrigerator. When it became known that fresh Texas beef was being sold at ten cents a pound, half the rates charged in the street market, a great rush of people was at once made to take advantage of the cheap meat, and the captain of the vessel at once transformed a portion of the fore deck into a well appointed meat stand, and secured a corps of carvers, who are now, and have been since the temporary meat-shop was opened, industriously engaged in attending to the wants of customers constantly pressing forward for the cheap Texas beef. The scene was an interesting one. Rich and poor crowded forward to be served, calling for quantities from a pound to a quarter, and the waiting were prolific in their encomiums upon its good quality and its cheapness, and their riddance from the "butcher monopoly" which they have been compelled to support for so long a time. The new enterprise bids fair to give a decided impetus to beef-raising in Texas, and the time is not distant when semi-weekly vessels will arrive loaded with fresh beef from that section. The experiment has been tried and proved a success, and on which its success might have been reasonably doubted.

The transportation of sand from Africa to Italy, France, and the Canaries by means of hurricanes has frequently been observed and referred to in scientific journals; but a transfer of salt, as recently reported to have taken place in Switzerland, is perhaps a more unusual phenomenon. According to Professor Kenngott, of Zurich, a hail-storm lasting five minutes occurred at eleven o'clock in the morning of the 20th of August, 1870, in some stones from which were found to penetrate a salty taste. Some of them weighed twelve grains. They were found to consist entirely of true salt, such as occurs in Northern Africa on the Sahara, in transparent hexahedric crystals or their fragments, of a white color, with partly sharp and partly rounded grains and edges. None of the crystals were entirely perfect, but appearances of they had been roughly developed on some surface. There seems little doubt but that their source was from the air that the storm which was raining down salt-water on Switzerland had taken up and brought over the Mediterranean Sea from some part of Africa. A still more remarkable phenomenon has been recently recorded by Professor Eversmann, of Kasan—namely, the occurrence of hailstones each containing a small crystal of sulphuret of iron. These crystals were probably weathered from some rocks in large quantity, and were then taken from the surface of the ground by as torm, and when carried into the hail-forming clouds served as a nucleus for the formation of hailstones.

In Cheyenne, when anything happens, the people consider it duty to hold a meeting and pass resolutions upon it. The other day a woman fell into the water-ditch and was drowned. A large crowd of men standing upon the bank at the time, and they immediately proceeded to organize a meeting for the purpose of devising means for rescuing the woman. After a spirited debate, M. A. Arnold was elected chairman, and on taking his seat Mr. Arnold not only thanked the meeting most warmly for the compliment offered him, but made a long speech, in which he discussed the tariff, the coal product for 1871 and the Alabama claims. A number of resolutions were then offered, and after a prolonged discussion and the acceptance of several amendments they were passed. They embraced a protest against the death of Brown-river, a hope that the women were not taught to swim, and a resolve to rescue the particular woman that was drowning. A committee of one was appointed to direct the funeral. Some of the women in Cheyenne can hold their breath more than an hour at a time, so when this one was recovered she was dead.

TOBACCO AND INSANITY.—Dr. Boyd, in the *American Builder*, traces some remarkable proportions between the consumption of tobacco and the prevalence of insanity. He cites two Belgian physicians, Messrs. Grislain and Heger, who have found that from 1818 to 1839 the production of tobacco being 20,000,000 kilogrammes, there were 10,000 insane reported annually. In 1842, with a production of 30,000,000 kilogrammes of tobacco, there were 15,000 insane. In 1852, the tobacco product being 120,000,000 kilogrammes, the number of maniacs had increased to 22,000. In 1864, with a tobacco product of 180,000,000, there were 44,000 crazy! Belgium smokers, chewers and snuffers, please make note of these facts, and govern yourselves accordingly.

KEROSENE FATALITY.

Three Persons Burned to Death—Three Others Severely Scorched.

We find in the Altoona *Tribune*, of Wednesday, a full account of a terrible kerosene accident which occurred near Kittanning Point on the 17th inst., by which three persons met their death. On the evening named, Mrs. Brown, eldest daughter of Joseph McGarvey, with three sisters—two of them young women and the other half grown—and a little brother, were together in a room on the first floor of the house, when Mrs. Brown proceeded to fill a kerosene lamp with oil. Notwithstanding the fact that the wick of the lamp had been extinguished, and the only light in the room was some distance off, the oil can, containing near half a gallon of oil, together with the lamp, suddenly exploded, completely saturating the clothing of Mrs. Brown and her youngest sister, who was standing by her side, with the fluid, which at once ignited, and covered them in flames. The little girl was picked up by an elder sister, who carried her out of the house, laid her down on the grass, and attempted to tear the clothes from her person, but before she succeeded in doing so, the flames had done their work on the head and body of the little unfortunate. She lived but a few hours after the accident, death kindly relieving her of her sufferings. The sister who carried her out was quite severely burned on the hands and arms in her endeavors to tear away the burning clothing.

When Mrs. Brown's clothing took fire she instantly ran up stairs to her husband, who had already retired. Seeing her situation, he sprang from his bed, seized a comfort and threw it about her, and endeavored to smother the flames. In this, however, he was unsuccessful. The comfort caught fire, and for a time added to the flames. Suffocated by the smoke and heat, Mrs. B. fell insensible to the floor, where she laid until all her clothing was burned away and her flesh literally roasted on her bones. Mr. Brown was so badly burned in his attempt to smother the flames, and so suffocated by the smoke, that he could render her no assistance after she fell. The neighbors, attracted by the screams of the family, came to their relief and found her just as she fell. Her injuries were of such a nature that although Dr. Henderson was immediately summoned, no relief could be afforded, and she died some three hours thereafter, without having been restored to consciousness.

The two were buried in Fairview Cemetery on Thursday afternoon.

As intimated, Mr. Brown was severely burned in his efforts to save his wife. His hands, feet and legs were blistered, but the greatest injury was done his bowels and stomach, and most likely, the inhaling of smoke and flame. He died on Wednesday, after intense suffering, and did all in his power to relieve his suffering, but the flames had done their work with him, and death relieved him of further pain on the next o'clock on Saturday morning, and on Saturday evening he was laid beside his wife and sister in Fairview Cemetery.

The little boy referred to was, at the time of the explosion, sitting on the end of the table where the lamp was being filled. A portion of the burning fluid falling upon his hands, he sucked and thus burned his mouth, tongue and throat, but fortunately for him he swallowed but little of the fluid. The little fellow is now playing about the house, and is the only one of those which we know are calculat ol only in parabolic orbits. Recognizing the fact that observations, with their present imperfect instruments, are fine for enterprising "sweeping" of the sky in hope of discoveries, they suggest that the astronomers should undertake the work in the interest of science. The time allotted will expire on the 31st of next May, and the prize is twenty Austrian ducats, or a gold medal of the same value. The prize is to be given for the first object discovered in the field of the search. It is stipulated that the comets shall be telescopic, that is, invisible to the naked eye, and that the credit of each discovery shall be immediately sent to the Academy.

Humboldt's Genius Not Hereditary.

Among recent deaths in Germany, (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*,) there is announced that of a man whose character and career supplies a curious commentary on the aphorism that genius is hereditary. He died son of Wilhelm Von Humboldt. He had in common with his father and uncle both name and wealth, but nothing else. He spent his time, as he had all his life long—and a long life of seventy-five years it was—in a club in Berlin. There, after the manner which in his case meant rather more than our "queer fish." Among the various things whereby he laid claim to distinction among his contemporaries must be reckoned his spending his last twenty years or so exclusively in bed, although endowed with the most vigorous health, and not even being able to impair it by this long-drawn-out freak. As to the rest of his career, it was the fitting close of this succession of a great house is that he was proprietor of the celebrated Olitzsch Collection of Gems, and a large property, which had been given to his father as a reward for his services to the Prussian State. Also that his death took place in Berlin, and that he was buried at Regel, the sepulchre of his great namesakes.

The Tammany Ring and the N. Y. Times.

[From the Times of Thursday.]

"As the facts which the Times has given public are too strong for Hall and his friends, they have resolved to make war upon the *Times*, which has exposed them. For this purpose they intend to bring out a new set of charges against us. So far as our own interests are concerned, we shall not at present trouble the public with any explanations. Our property was lawfully bought and paid for, and our friends need have no fears about the result. But it is a fair question for the public whether Hall and his confederates shall be allowed to escape from the consequences of their misdeeds, under cover of far fetched actions against a newspaper. What we have published we can and will defend, and we only wait for the city authorities can make is to attempt to annoy us by litigation. We confidently leave the public to pronounce a fair and impartial verdict upon this course, and to say whether it exonerates Hall or Connolly from the charges we have brought against them. We have no doubt of what that final latest move of the ring, instead of saving it, will only accelerate its ruin."

The English Board of Trade assigned the consideration of gas consumption to certain referees, who have recently made a report, in which they urge the use of good burners instead of poor ones, as the first means of quieting the temper of gas consumers. The gas rental of London is £2,000,000 a year, and if this amount is taken as a standard in Switzerland, perhaps a more unusual phenomenon. According to Professor Kenngott, of Zurich, a hail-storm lasting five minutes occurred at eleven o'clock in the morning of the 20th of August, 1870, in some stones from which were found to penetrate a salty taste. Some of them weighed twelve grains. They were found to consist entirely of true salt, such as occurs in Northern Africa on the Sahara, in transparent hexahedric crystals or their fragments, of a white color, with partly sharp and partly rounded grains and edges. None of the crystals were entirely perfect, but appearances of they had been roughly developed on some surface. There seems little doubt but that their source was from the air that the storm which was raining down salt-water on Switzerland had taken up and brought over the Mediterranean Sea from some part of Africa. A still more remarkable phenomenon has been recently recorded by Professor Eversmann, of Kasan—namely, the occurrence of hailstones each containing a small crystal of sulphuret of iron. These crystals were probably weathered from some rocks in large quantity, and were then taken from the surface of the ground by as torm, and when carried into the hail-forming clouds served as a nucleus for the formation of hailstones.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Additional Bank Currency Taken.

Return of the President Delayed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 24, 1871.

The Additional Bank Currency.

The Secretary of the Treasury says that twenty millions of the fifty-four millions of additional currency authorized for the National Banks in the West and South have been taken up. Of this sum the West has taken nearly four-fifths.

A Contractor Asks to be Released.

Thomas M. Newson, contractor to furnish stone for the construction of a light house on Lake Huron, has asked to be relieved from fulfilling his contract, on the ground that it does not pay. Newson is the same individual who has a controversy with government officials about his bid for furnishing granite for the St. Paul Custom House, and whose quarrel was taken up by several members of Congress at that time. The reason his bid was then rejected was because he offered to furnish the stone for a less sum than it would cost to quarry it.

Return of the President Delayed.

Advices to-night are to the effect that the President will not find it convenient to visit the city this week.

WASHINGTON, August 24.

ADVENTURES OF A GOVERNMENT SAFE.

A short time after the wreck of the steamship Golden Rule, the safe belonging to the United States Treasury was found and forwarded here, where it was examined by the Department machinist, who reported that it did not bear marks or evidence of having been forced open by the use of instruments, but could have been and probably was broken open by being violently thrown from side to side of the hold of the vessel and among the rocks after the vessel broke up. No part of the money contained in the safe was ever recovered, and notwithstanding the unremitting efforts of the department through detectives and attention, and did all in his power to relieve his suffering, but the flames had done their work with him, and death relieved him of further pain on the next o'clock on Saturday morning, and on Saturday evening he was laid beside his wife and sister in Fairview Cemetery.

The little boy referred to was, at the time of the explosion, sitting on the end of the table where the lamp was being filled. A portion of the burning fluid falling upon his hands, he sucked and thus burned his mouth, tongue and throat, but fortunately for him he swallowed but little of the fluid. The little fellow is now playing about the house, and is the only one of those which we know are calculat ol only in parabolic orbits. Recognizing the fact that observations, with their present imperfect instruments, are fine for enterprising "sweeping" of the sky in hope of discoveries, they suggest that the astronomers should undertake the work in the interest of science. The time allotted will expire on the 31st of next May, and the prize is twenty Austrian ducats, or a gold medal of the same value. The prize is to be given for the first object discovered in the field of the search. It is stipulated that the comets shall be telescopic, that is, invisible to the naked eye, and that the credit of each discovery shall be immediately sent to the Academy.

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BRAZIL COFFEE.

The Product—New York Losing the Trade.

The wealth and prosperity of Brazil depend almost entirely upon the coffee product, still there are other important branches of agriculture from which fortunes are annually realized. The coffee tree was first planted in Brazil in 1754. The tree ceases bearing at the end of fifteen years, when it is cut down, burned and new plants substituted. The trees are generally grown from seeds sown in the nursery, but the berry itself is often planted and as often becomes a healthy productive tree. When ripe the berry is covered with a hull very similar in size and color to the cherry. The harvesting season continues three months a year, when berry is spread upon flat stones to dry, and sometimes artificial heat is applied to assist the sun. In two days after the ordinary heat is sufficient to cut thirty-five thousand arrobas. In 1859 the crop gave to the government a revenue of considerably over twenty millions of dollars. The United States imports more coffee than all the rest of the world combined, and the port of New York has always received the largest share, but owing to the recent several years' quarantine regulations, the trade is fast taking a new direction. The clearances from Rio Janeiro, for the season of 70-71, show 1,495,898 bags for the aggregate shipments to the United States. New York received 535,770 bags, Baltimore 401,438, Brunton Island, for Canada, 106,000, Mobile 84,218, and the remainder by various ports.

KILLED BY A BEETLE.

A Child Swallows a Stag-Beetle and Dies in Great Agony.

On Tuesday last a *post mortem* examination was held on the body of a two-year-old child, which has happened, at a butcher's drive in Ashley, Lazene county, which died a day or two before in intense agony. It was taken suddenly and violently ill, and nothing could be administered that seemed to put out fire. The child was placed in the nearest bed, natural size, and it died vomiting blood. On the opening of the stomach of the child, the cause of the singular illness and death was discovered. In the coating of the stomach, with its huge horns firmly imbedded, was an enormous stag-beetle. The only explanation that can be given as to the manner of the insect getting into the stomach was that given by the child's mother, who stated that the day the child was taken sick, and a few moments before the first symptoms, it had asked for a drink of water. She gave it to her child in a tea cup containing water sitting on a chair beside her. There is no doubt that one of these horned-beetles had fallen into the cup while flying about the room, and the child drank it with the water.

TRY STREET.

A Proposition from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company Accepted by the Street Committee.

A meeting of the Street Committee was held at the committee rooms last evening, at which the Try Street matter was taken up, discussed at length, and definitely settled.

John H. Hampton, Esq., Solicitor for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was present, and submitted a proposition which was accepted by the committee and the matter definitely settled. The proposition was in substance as follows: That the railroad company remove the abutment from across the south end of the street, and place iron columns in its stead, leaving the mouth of the avenue unobstructed; and that the city widen Try street twenty feet, from Second avenue to Greenough street, the railroad company to defray the expenses, and give the city a bond of indemnity to secure it against any expense or cost before the work is commenced. This widening of the street will obviate the objection urged by the Connellsville Railroad Company, or the principal one and the work of straightening the track will be commenced at once. Iron columns are to be used as a support for the track or trestle, which will be simply an extension of the bridge.

NEW YORK.

Further Exposures of Tammany.

Men on the Pay-Rolls Who Hold No Office and Do No Work.

Brutal Treatment of Travelers.

Legal Sharks Robbing the Westfield Victims.

THE TENNESSEE JOURNALISTS.

NEW YORK, August 24, 1871.

The Tennessee Press Association arrived here today.

THE COMPTROLLER'S ACCOUNTS.

The promised accounts of the Comptroller's office will make a volume of about eight thousand pages.

AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.

About $1,200 have been collected in Jersey city in aid of the sufferers by the recent explosion.

GORTSCHAKOFF'S RECEPTION OF THE PROTESTANTS.

Rev. Dr. Noah Schenck, of Brooklyn, who has just returned from a mission to the Russian Court in behalf of the oppressed Protestants of that country, reports that the reception of the Committee by Prince Gortschakoff was eminently satisfactory.

DEMOCRATIC BOLTERS.

In the examination made of steam boilers in the city, nineteen have been found defective and unfit for use.

CURTAILING THE CHARITY FUND.

The Commissioners of Charity have been forced to cut down expenses, some $90,000 having been taken off the estimate for the year. The result is that they have abolished the temporary relief system, by which many persons in distress have heretofore been aided.

MORE OF TAMMANY'S VILLAINIES.

In again referring to persons who profess Republicanism and yet are Tammany place holders, the *Times* states that there are payrolls on which are entered the names of persons who hold no office but draw pay monthly; and these men draw pay from a fund which is kept mounting upon a basis that I called them around me and made them a speech. I told them that they did not know what they were doing, that the men who painted those pictures, who served those statues, and who built those buildings—men who had worked hard for their living—and that it was not right to destroy their works. Works of art such as these were sometimes the growth of thousands of miles to see them; works that could never be replaced; that those workmen would have been in despair if they could have thought that one day other workmen like themselves would rise up to destroy their productions. I told them otherwise have lived for ages. I told them they would be the Versailleux; that they would be greater enemies to the workingman than Thiers himself. This conversation lasted about half an hour, and I then commenced saying to each other, "*C'est un bon enfant de peu de chose.*" Her appeared on Wednesday morning I lay down for a moment's rest, feeling that the Louvre was safe.

"You mean to say you went to bed?" I asked in astonishment.

"Certainly," he continued. "Thiers knows it. One or two of his mouchards were among my men, it seems, and gave a very accurate report of what occurred; and I have it from a very good source that when he heard that it was I who saved the Louvre he remarked that he hoped I had not been hurt in the fighting, but that if I was taken he would feel constrained to pardon me."

"But I suppose you wish to save the Louvre and not the Tuileries?" I asked.

"Bosh!" he replied. "I am as great a lover of art as anybody, and I should have been sorry to see so many fine works destroyed. But the Tuileries are only a gilded barrack, and I question whether for centuries the hard-earned money, wrung from the sweat of the brow of the toiling serfs of France, has squandered in luxury and dissipation and riot and intrigue as it has in that building. Besides, I detest brutes, calling themselves kings. I determined to rid the earth of the accursed spot and I did it. I have no doubt that I destroyed a few of the people with unabated vigor; but many of my men had been killed or wounded, many more had deserted, and I was obliged to fall back from the Louvre in the evening and take up my headquarters near the Tour St. Sulpice, in the Rue de Rivoli.

"You say you used no petroleum in burning the Tuileries? Do you think there are no fools in other places?"

"It may have been used here and there for that purpose before it was necessary, but generally it was unnecessary. Anybody who has the smallest knowledge of architecture, and I flatter myself I know that it does not require petroleum to burn such a building for want of combustible matter. A Parisian will believe anything."

"And the stories about women and children disappearing?" I asked.

"All lies. There was nothing of it: I am positive there was hardly a woman or child in the building of any such thing among us. All of these stories were lies, and cruel, cowardly lies, directed as they were against the harmless women and children. I have no reason to deny it if it were true; you see I speak pretty frankly, and I am not afraid to tell you that there was a single woman or child in the whole of Paris that distributed petroleum. How much may have been shot after I left I don't know. When the account comes to be footed up I shall be ready to learn who are the guilty people, we bandits of the Commune, *les hommes-rouges*, who go to church and say their prayers like Troche and Galifet.

"Did you know anything of the intended execution of the hostages?" I inquired.

"I simply had a few combustibles piled up in different parts of it, and set them going all at once with a train of powder. This was about seven o'clock in the morning, but the flames did not break out until about ten."

"Did you use any petroleum?"

"No, for the simple reason that it was not necessary. You may easily imagine that in a place like the Tuileries there was enough combustible matter to make it burn without putting ourselves to the trouble of using petroleum. I then established my headquarters in the Louvre, where I passed such a night as I hope to never pass again. The battle was raging all around; but it was not only the Versailles troops I had to fight, but my own men. I had received orders to burn the Louvre, and would not have done so if I had. But my men, who were in a state of frenzy, were determined to burn it, and when I made them threaten to desert they instantly set upon me as a traitor, and threatened to shoot me. I expostulated with them, I begged them, I threatened them, argued with them; but the struggle was a long and wearisome one. '*Tu as un traître ta-as en face!*' *Feuillez-le, feuillez-le*' was the cry, and for three hours or more fifty or sixty of them had their guns levelled at me all the time. But I was mad with despair, and would not have cared. I think, if they had shot me. I ran along the lines, I knocked up their guns, I beat some of them with my sword; I was furious with rage. At last two of my officers who had been seconding my efforts all the while, found it would be impossible to restrain them longer, and that we might as well give it up. We determined to leave more orderly and mounting upon a horse I called them around me and made them a speech. I told them that they did not know what they were doing, that the men who painted those pictures, who served those statues, and who built those buildings—men who had worked hard for their living—and that it was not right to destroy their works. Works of art such as these were sometimes the growth of thousands of miles to see them; works that could never be replaced; that those workmen would have been in despair if they could have thought that one day other workmen like themselves would rise up to destroy their productions. I told them otherwise have lived for ages. I told them they would be the Versailleux; that they would be greater enemies to the workingman than Thiers himself. This conversation lasted about half an hour, and I then commenced saying to each other, "*C'est un bon enfant de peu de chose.*" Her appeared on Wednesday morning I lay down for a moment's rest, feeling that the Louvre was safe.

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The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Col. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Col. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES S. TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. FLACK, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, Chartiers.
TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.
CONTROLLER.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.
POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

THE New York *Herald* is exercised about the Vice Presidential candidate with General GRANT, but is unable to fix on any one man. It has set up a dozen men to knock them down again, an operation it has been repeating almost daily for some time past, apparently under the impression that it was doing an important service to the Republican party and mankind in general. If Mr. COLFAX is really out of the question, which we do not suppose is settled, there is HARLAN, who made for himself a national reputation in his recent gallant canvass in Kentucky, and there is Speaker BLAINE, who is in the line of succession by the same route through which Mr. COLFAX reached the Vice Presidency. And then, too—and some may think he is better than either—is General JOE HAWLEY, of Connecticut, and half a dozen others might be mentioned, any one of whom would be a good and strong candidate. There are in the case no such practical difficulties as the *Herald* would have us believe—and if there were, we are of the opinion that the question is in no manner one for the *Herald* to decide.

THE fact that the question of Constitutional revision is to be passed upon by the people of Pennsylvania at the October election appears to have been almost lost sight of. Responsive to the loud and persistant demands that came up from all parts of the State for reform in legislation, the Legislature last winter provided for submitting the question of a Constitutional Convention to a popular vote at the next general election, and the people will therefore have an opportunity to decide for themselves whether steps for reforming the abuses of which they have long complained shall be taken or not. Although both parties in their State Conventions proclaimed for a convention, neither politicians nor the press give the subject any attention. It has been suggested by active Republicans with whom we have conversed recently, that it might be well for the Republican State Committee to bring the matter conspicuously before the people and give the proposition the benefit of the sanction of the recognized head of the party. While this might not be necessary to insure the adoption of the proposition, it appears to us well worthy of attention. At any rate, the voters should prepare to act on election day.

THE third resolution of the Wisconsin Democratic platform declares "in favor of a tariff for revenue," and charges the Administration with robbing the masses for the enrichment of the few. Here is the scheme of revenue from customs as proposed by Mr. WELLS, late special Commissioner of Revenue, and the financial apostle of the Free Trade party. It is to be found on page 130 of his report for the year 1869:

Articles for food and drink	$82,550,000
Textiles and wares	35,000,000
Metals	25,000,000
Fancy goods	5,000,000
Drugs, chemicals and oils	1,500,000
Miscellaneous	2,000,000
Total	$144,000,000

Of the money to be derived from these articles of food and drink Mr. WELLS proposes to collect sixty millions from the items of tea, coffee, sugar and molasses; articles which, as everybody knows, are much more largely consumed by the laboring classes than by the rich. This does not look greatly like free trade, nor indicate any particular interest in the welfare of the poor; but very strongly suggests that the outcry against protection is not leveled against the imposition of duties themselves, but only against such as relate to goods of British manufacture. The Democracy of Wisconsin should request Mr. WELLS to rise and explain.

A COUPLE of months ago we made reference to an important decision of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in the case of a worker in freestone who, having a number of pressing contracts on his hands, sent a portion of his work to New York city, upon which the Labor Association to which he belonged mulcted him in the sum of five hundred dollars, for violation of the rules of the organization. This money he paid under protest, the other alternative being the loss of his workmen. After he had filled his contracts, however, he sued for its recovery, the case being ultimately carried to the Supreme Court, which issued an order for the restitution of the money so paid, on the ground that the demand was an illegal conspiracy, and antagonistic to the genius and spirit of the Constitution; it being further held by the Court that if the Association had injured his business it would have been liable for all the damages inflicted upon him. We now learn that the Massachusetts Labor Reform party proposes to make this decision an issue in the coming election, taking the ground that the Courts have no legal nor moral right to interfere with the rules or regulations of Workingmen's Trades Unions. Unquestionably the ruling of the Court strikes a severe blow at the fundamental principle of these organizations, but so also does the individual right of men to work at such prices, during such hours and for such persons as they may see fit. If the workingmen of Massachusetts have no better banner under which to go into the campaign than this, they deserve to be defeated, as they will be.

EXCEPT in the interest of the public welfare and the good name of the Republic at home and abroad, we have not the slightest concern with the questions at issue between Consul General BUTLER and his accusers. We should be very glad were he able to prove himself innocent of the charges which have been alleged against him, but he must adopt some better method of vindicating himself than by writing letters to obscure French newspapers before he succeeds in doing so. Neither will defamatory communications addressed by his factotum to American journals answer the purpose; and therefore we say that the letter which the notorious STROLOGO writes from Egypt to the New York *Standard*, in which he falsely describes Mr. STRANG as "propensed to become a Monsulman," is so much waste powder. Neither BUTLER nor STROLOGO has disproved the truth of a single count in the indictment charged against them, but have intensified the popular belief in their accuracy by resorting to the lowest species of misrepresentation. Moreover, to those who are in the secret, the reason of STROLOGO's communication to the *Standard* is perfectly apparent. A certain "distinguished American," who was mixed up with BUTLER's and STROLOGO's doings in Egypt, was also the companion of the editor of the *Standard* in France. Not the slightest imputation rests upon this latter gentleman in consequence of this fact; but he is of a genial and obliging disposition, and is always happy to render a service to a friend, who, in this instance, is probably a good deal interested in having the Consul General come out winner.

THE platform of the Wisconsin Democracy, reported in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, is characterized by the same weak platitudes, threadbare assertions and bald perversions of fact that have marked similar declarations of principle in other States, of which indeed it is a mere repetition, with the exception of a few immaterial interpolations and emendations adopted for the purpose of catching local gudgeons. Upon the whole, however, it is as full of querulous whining as the most chronic and habitual whimperer could desire, and deserves a very honorable position among the tearful lamentations of the Democratic Jeremiah. While a timid acquiescence is yielded in the Republican doctrine of the binding force of the Amendments, we look in vain for a single hearty or earnest utterance in favor of equal civil and political rights, or of gratification that the issues which so long distracted the country are at last firmly settled on the basis of justice and humanity. Where the resolutions are not deprecatory they are malignant, where they are not weak they are untrue. The speech of ex-Senator DOOLITTLE, nominated by the Convention for Governor, was in complete harmony with the remainder of the funereal proceedings. He declared his conviction that the Amendments were "unfairly adopted," but pointed out that there were only three ways of upsetting them, neither of which he regarded as practicable—until the restoration of the Democratic party to power, we suppose; since it is perfectly evident that the whippers in of that party have not the slightest intention of being bound by their professions a single moment longer than it suits their convenience. Everything is now concentrated on the issue of success. That gained, the direction of the hunt would be changed. But the clumsy Trojan horse will not for an instant impose on the intelligence of the thoughtful citizens of Wisconsin, and hence further comment, whether on the platform or the candidate, is unnecessary.

THE New York *Staats Zeitung*, the oldest and most powerful German Democratic paper in the country, which until the overwhelming exposure of the Tammany frauds believed in the uprightness of the Ring as implicitly as did good DR. FIELDS himself, continues its trenchant attacks on that organization for its shameless robberies, and the contempt which it has cast upon the will of the people. "These gentlemen," says that journal, refering to the delay of HALL and CONNOLLY in producing the promised accounts—

"By this hesitation to fulfill an indispensable duty, which is as clear as the rays of the sun, break the staff over themselves. As matters stand, unfortunately, by legal means it is impossible to effect anything against them, and in this way one of the most perceptible defects in our Charter becomes apparent. Never has the will of the people been more impudently set at defiance than in this case."

The *Staats Zeitung* intimates, further, that unless the approaching Democratic State Convention shall show itself adequate to the situation, and repudiate Tammany and its villanies in set phrase, the German Democracy of New York will go over to the Republican party, without the slightest hesitation. It is true that the accounts for whose production our contemporary calls, have at last and most tardily been brought forward by Mayor HALL, but we have no more idea that the explanations they contain will satisfy the steady German love of honesty and fair dealing, than we have that the State Convention will dare to break with the Ring. We therefore confidently look for the support of the Republican ticket by the conscientious and intelligent Germans of New York at the ensuing election

CANADA does not seem to look at all kindly upon the *laissez faire* policy of GLADSTONE with respect to that dependency of the British Empire. Upon the inception of the scheme to construct a railroad through British territory to the Pacific, the Dominion Cabinet counted very confidently upon the guarantee of the English Government in its behalf. To the great disappointment and chargin of Canada, this guarantee has since been positively refused; under which altered circumstances it is proposed, says *Le Pays*, to commence an exploration to the north of Lake Superior, near the frontier line of the United States, with a view of constructing a line which shall tap our own North Pacific road, and deferring the further extension of the Canadian line until the financial prospect is more encouraging, although many persons believe that this is nothing more than a piece of strategy to cover the withdrawal of the project. It is further stated that the present exploration is not acceptable to the inhabitants of Vancouver Island, between whom and the people of the main land there is considerable jealousy and bitterness respecting the route to be chosen. In view of these antagonisms, and of the still more important fact that while England refuses to furnish funds, Canada herself is under her present anomalous condition becoming more and more impoverished every year, it is pretty certain that the road will not be built for a considerable time to come; at least not unless annexation—or independence, which is the first step toward it—should in the mean time take place.

FICTION NEEDLESS AND MISCHIEVOUS.

DR. EDWARD YOUNG, chief of the Bureau of Statistics in Washington, in response to an appeal for information on the subject, has given an interesting statement concerning the liquor trade in the United States. During the last financial year it appears that spirituous liquors to the value of six hundred millions of dollars, and that lager beer, ale and porter to the value of one hundred and thirty millions of dollars, were sold by retail in this country. A truly enormous consumption, equal, it would seem, to an outlay of fifteen dollars for the article by every inhabitant of the land. A fact, so appalling to some minds, and so astounding to all who reflect, might have been supposed to stand in no need of exaggeration. In its naked immensity and power of impression, it might, one would think, satisfy the most earnest admirer of strong facts, and even answer all the purposes of those rhetoricians who use the multiplication table as some other orators use their collection of poetical quotations. The assumption, however, is a mistake, as we are told that some of the "lecturers" are wont to multiply the fifteen dollars given above by four and to represent sixty dollars as the sum which each inhabitant would have to pay, if the cost of the consumption were equally distributed. This is only a single specimen of the kind of exaggeration in which some of our moral reformers think it right to indulge when their object is to frighten people into zeal for the good cause of temperance. We refer to the subject because we are convinced that this practice of misrepresentation in behalf of reform is in every way mischievous. Like every form of offense against truth, it is demoralizing and degrading to the person who commits it, while it is directly damaging to the interest for the sake of which it is practiced. Its evil influence upon the temperance reform is seen in the general skepticism with which so-called temperance statistics are regarded by very many intelligent people who are friendly to the cause, and in the silent contempt, if not positive hostility, with which some eloquent lecturers are listened to by the same class. In reference to this subject exaggeration is peculiarly inexcusable in view of the terribly impressive and cogent character of the well established, indubitable facts at the command of its advocates. Upon the facts divested of all false coloring and misrepresentation and made familiar in their imposing significance to the public mind, the friends of reform must rely for the accomplishment of the ends at which they are aiming. Though much has been written on the connection between intemperance and crime and between intemperance and physical and mental disease, and though certain general conclusions on these subjects are commonly accepted as true, it can not be said that the facts bearing upon them have yet been collected and classified with that care and skill as to give to them their full power of impression. Indeed, concerning these very topics, enthusiastic advocates of reform are accustomed to make sweeping statements, the effect of which, at least upon a very numerous class and the very class whom it is most desirable to influence, is too often the reverse of what the speakers intend. The truth seems to be that, in the agitation of the temperance cause there is something—we know not what—which produces very strange effects in certain natures. In referring to one or two of these effects we intend no disparagement to the cause, which, as it aims to counteract the plague of drunkenness, merits and receives the respect of all good citizens. Indeed, the effects to which we allude may be merely features of the enthusiasm for reform, inspired in imperfectly balanced minds by the enormity of the evil to be overcome and by the magnitude of the good to be achieved. Whatever may be the cause, there can be no doubt about the effects. Thus some of these advocates, as already intimated, undergo a manifest disturbance of judgment and memory, and hence injure the cause they would serve by a glaring distortion or misapplication of facts. Others, in their zeal for one virtue, quite forget the obligations of other virtues equally important; in their enthusiasm for temperance ignoring justice and charity. And sometimes all these eccentricities are met with united in the same person, a combination strikingly exemplified in a late number of a local religious paper. It seems that DR. MACLEAN, a clergyman venerable for learning and piety, has published an article in a review, for the purpose of proving that the wine mentioned in the Bible was intoxicating, and that the moderate use of wine is authorized though not enjoined in the same book. The truth of each of these propositions is so manifest that it is difficult to understand how any intelligent and candid reader of the book can entertain doubts on the subject. Yet in this religious newspaper a temperance man rails at DR. MACLEAN in the most indecent manner for his interpretation of the Scriptures, and even charges a whole *corps* of theological professors with gross immorality because they, directly or indirectly, sanctioned the publication of his article. Evidently the writer has never simply inquired for the real meaning of the Scriptures concerning the matter in question; he is sure what the meaning ought to be, and is therefore indignant at DR. MACLEAN on account of his honest labors. And yet the person guilty of this ignorant arrogance and uncharitableness, is probably one of the class whose life work it is to expound the Bible as containing the only rule of faith and practice. Similar eccentricity is exhibited by those temperance men who, in some parts of the country, are found to look upon devotion to the cause in a candidate for office as ample compensation for all vices and deficiencies. In their estimation observance of the new commandment excuses the violation of the entire decalogue. Such extravagances are, however, not mentioned as characteristics of the friends of the cause in general, but as traits which, in connection with zeal and energy, interfere seriously with the progress of the reform. If the cause is finally to triumph it must be agitated strictly within the limits of sound common sense, and by men impressed with a due respect for facts.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* states that a princely gift—no less than $300,000—has been made to the projected Presbyterian Hospital at West Philadelphia, by a gentleman well known in financial circles, who is not desirous that his generosity should be made public.

Here is a description of the latest lunacy in hair dressing: "A small portion of the front hair is parted off, cut short, and combed straight down over the eyes. It seems as if a bit of fringe trimmed the forehead, just leaving a small space above the brow. It gives a rather idiotic expression to the countenance. Women with hair as white as the purest skins like withered vellum, roll their scant locks *a la Pompadour*. Middle aged matrons wear the small roll, surmounted with braid, puffs or frizzes, until a tower appears approximating the style of the time of good Queen Bess"

The theater at Pompeii, Italy, is now ready, and is to be opened immediately, after the longest interval which has ever been accorded to any play-house in the world. The director, Signor Lannia, has posted on each side of the entrance a petition begging the public to accord him "the same patronage as that awarded to his predecessor, Dominus Martius Quintus Monitus, who suddenly quitted his post eighteen hundred years ago, driven out by the eruption of Mount Vesuvius, in which it is feared he must have perished, as he never returned to the theater." The opening piece is to be the "Daughter of the Regiment."

A colored clergyman in Maryland, whose flock seemed to be growing more and more callous under his ministrations, struck upon a method of punishing backsliders, which has at least the merit of originality. A few days since an old woman in that in Sumter county, in that State, who had at one time been a member of his congregation, but had fallen so far from grace as to have ceased to attend the regular service of the church. The pastor attended her funeral, and as a fearful warning to her surviving friends, ordered the remains to be interred with the head downward. He then preached a sermon over the closed grave, and terrified his hearers by declaring that the spirit of the deceased had gone to the infernal regions, and that theirs would follow, on their heads also, if they did not immediately reform their lives.

Archbishop Purcell stated to a Cincinnati committee man, who waited upon him to ascertain his views on the Sunday question, that he was in favor of closing the saloons on Sunday forenoon, when the Catholics go to church, but believed that their proprietors should be allowed to feed open on the Sunday afternoon. This was what the committee reported.

In Berlin life assurance companies are in formation for insuring lives against cholera, the North German Life Assurance Company issuing the first policies of this character. This is an application of the life-insurance principle which no Yankee has ever yet attempted, but we shall probably see the experiment tried should the epidemic visit us.

A local paper states that a woman passed through the streets of New Bedford, Conn., on the evening of the other evening bearing three lighted candles in each hand, and accompanied by a woman on each side, the operation being a religious penance in fulfilment of a vow for the safe return of her husband from a whaling voyage.

The introduction of a new telegraphic service in the German army has been proposed, for the artillery in action. Experienced artillery men are to be seated under cover far in advance of the batteries to watch the effect of the cannonade and report back by means of a small telegraphic apparatus carried about with them.

The following is noted as the latest instance of judicial absurdity: An English druggist was recently sued for incompetency because he put up mercurial pills for a patient, when he should have furnished something exceedingly mild. The court held that as he was not a professional, but a mere seller of drugs, he had a right to sell anything he could induce his patrons to take, and so discharged him.

The farmers in a Wisconsin town are suffering terribly in loss of sheep, over 200 having been killed in one little spot during the last few weeks. There is no mark of violence except a small wound behind the ear from which the blood is sucked, the carcass being left entire. No sheep-killing animal has been seen in the vicinity, and the amateur naturalists are inclined to lay it to an invasion of the vampyre bat.

A plate of glass measuring one hundred superficial feet was recently silvered at St. Helen's, Lancashire, England, by a new process, by which the mirror was completed in forty hours, instead of in ten days, which would have been required according to the old methods. This mirror, it is stated, is the largest ever manufactured in Lancashire, and, with one or two exceptions, the largest ever made in England.

The books of the Post-office Department show that on the 30th of last June, the number of offices in the United States was was 30,045. The greatest number of offices previous to General Grant's administration was in 1859, when the number was 28,539. In 1863 there were upward of 26,000 offices in exsistence, but this number included those offices in the rebellious States, which were suspended on account of being within the rebel lines.

There is in the possession of a French physician residing in Brooklyn, New York, a monstrous curiosity, in the shape of a malformed child of portent tendencies, which has of late been exciting the wonder and curiosity of the Burgh. The Doctor will not give the name of the parents of the hideous object. All he says in answer to a question relative to it is that it came from the vicinity of Rahway, New Jersey. The pig-headed child is preserved by the Doctor in a large two-gallon glass jar, which is filled with spirits. It has a head resembling very closely that of a pig, with four ears, two bodies from the abdomen down, and is likewise provided with eight legs. The eyes particularly resemble those of a pig, and the nose, mouth and chin project slightly after the manner of a porker. Altogether it is a sight at once strange and horribly repulsive. The Doctor intends to send it to Paris as soon as possible, unless indeed Major Burnell, who is now cast picking up attractions for his museum, should induce him to part with his *bona naturæ* for the benefit of the citizens of Pittsburgh.

WE mentioned the other day the utter aversion in which the venerable William Cullen Bryant held what are termed striking and intense words and phrases. A correspondent of an English literary journal, long accustomed to register the first appearance of innovations of this kind, gives a sample of the latest issue, among them the word *sureical*, introduced by Darwin; *indiscipline* and *inspeding*, which were brought in by the Franco-Prussian war, and also the vulgarism *to telegram*. The greatest atrocities in this line are committed by "physicists," if the shade of Faraday will pardon the use of that word. The list which this writer gives might be indefinitely enlarged by adding to it the many barbarous terms introduced by our own newspapers—such as the verbs "to interview," "to "suicide," etc. But of all such innovations the most ghastly, and at the same time most expressive, is the term "telescoped," which seems to be regularly adopted in newspaper phraseology as descriptive of the ramming and jamming of one railway car into another when a collision of two trains takes place.

It seems that genuine beer or ale is as hard to find as pure wines or liquors. Not only are malt and hop beers largely adulterated, but great quantities of beers are made without any malt or hops at all. It is said that many tons of that poisonous drug, *Cocculus Indices*, are imported into the country every year, which is almost exclusively used by brewers and saloon keepers in adulterating beer. Two barrels of beer are converted into three, it is said, by the aid of the brewer's druggist, who supplies the ingredients for that purpose. Sugar, honey, molasses and liquorice are used for malt; alum, opium, gentian, cassia, aloes, cocculus indicus, arnica, tobacco and flax for hops; saltpetre, jalap, salt, maranta, green copperas, marble-dust, oyster shells, egg shells, sulphate of lime, hartshorn, shavings, nut-galls, potash, soda, etc., to prevent souring. The beautiful cauliflower head often comes from green vitriol, alum and salt. The smack of age and the tingle to the palate often comes from alum, and new beer is made old in a few hours by oil of vitriol.

THE reports of the officers of the signal service have made some allusion to the storm in the West Indies, traveled thence to Florida, and then took a northeastern course, striking Savannah, Charleston and Wilmington, and intermediate points. It struck Savannah on Friday afternoon and Charleston at night, the center then being at Savannah. From Charleston it took a more easterly course, and Saturday night at eleven o'clock it was stationary about one hundred miles southeast of Wimington. General advices received indicate that the injury done to the growing crops, &c., was very considerable.

IT has long been a question among zoologists how animals such as fishes can live at will both in salt and fresh water, while most fresh water animals die on being placed in salt water. To settle the matter, a Belgian naturalist has been experimenting on aquatic insects, and finds that those that live in fresh water and breathe by gills and usually immediately die on being placed in sea water, continued to live in a solution of sulphate of magnesia, when it was of the same density as sea water. He found that the difference in the density of salt and fresh water was not the cause of the death of marine worms, and that sea-salt is the indispensable condition of the existence of marine animals.

"TAX-PAYER" REPLIES TO MR. BURGWIN.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Just as I expected, Mr. Burgwin is out with "a reply," which is not a reply, but a challenge. Recognizing now the right of a *constituent* to call him to account, although claiming not many months ago to be the *master* during his official term, he insists upon Quarter Sessions rules on knowing the name of the prosecutor before he answers. With a bad cause he shrinks at the idea of an unseen assailant. With the cunning of a baffled advocate he seeks to dodge. He longs for a joust with uplifted visors for the amusement of the crowds. He wants a new issue. If he can make a diversion by getting up a conflict with a champion who may possibly turn out to be as unpopular as himself, he hopes, no doubt, to escape under the dust which it may raise.

Mark his ingenious evasion! He is a *public man*, and will not answer till his adversary *unmasks*. He must be public, too, in order that may be shot at, and so taught, with others, that public men are not to be impeached. The case is to be put and determined, not on its *merits*, but on the *weight* of the respective *names*, and if it should turn out, as he thinks it may, that the assailant is opposed to public improvements—that he has been enriched by the enterprise of such public spirited gentlemen as himself—that he has misled the people and besmirched their record, and lost them *three millions and a half* of money by his influence, or that he is "the well recognized advocate and attorney of the party whose land has been proposed as the site for the Park, and paid, perhaps, for all he writes in order to discredit it," while he, on the contrary, who could not see the advantages until he looked through a magic lens, and thought not long ago that there was a fable argument for property in man, is now the advocate of "the poor workman mechanic; with his wife and little ones who want a place to breathe the fresh, pure air after their days of toil and labor"—why, then, it follows logically that it will make no difference to the taxpayers whether their representatives are speculating on their credulity or legislating for their own interests or not.

He cannot escape in this way. Your correspondent is too shrewd by far to weigh himself against so eminent a philanthropist and so enlightened and disinterested a public benefactor, as Mr. Burgwin, who thus challenges him to a show of hands. He will not be even tempted to reply to the libel upon the escutcheon of Allegheny county by one who had better, perhaps, have confined himself to the history of his own State, and endeavored to wipe out the blood red stain of "treason and rebellion" there before he undertook so ignorantly to insult a people whom he did not know with the stigma of "repudiation" here. All that he can now say, and all that it is the right of Mr. Burgwin to know, is that he is truly what he professes to be, a *tax payer*, and a large one, which the editor of the COMMERCIAL can avouch if necessary. He has no objection, however, to add that he does not in any way answer to the imaginary description of the Poet of the Park; that he has no clients but the people who do not generally pay; that he has never misstated the law where he was trusted, and *consciously* nowhere else; that as a Pennsylvanian he has been always loyal to the nation, and that he has never yet been even suspected by his worst enemies of making use of a public position for his own personal advantage.

With this explanation Mr. Burgwin will do well, perhaps, to recollect that his forum is now changed; that he is no longer before an audience that can be easily imposed upon, where he can discourse bad law with nobody to answer him, and where he has a presiding officer at hand to silence impertinent inquiry. Masked or not masked, his "self-constituted interrogator" is a party interested, who has the legitimate right to question him, and whom he must answer or take the consequences. The questions are simple and direct. If there is an honest answer it would have cost less ink to make it than to inquire who it is that puts them, and insinuate that he is possibly no better than himself.

He complains that "remarks made in private conversation are first *distorted* and then published." The conversation referred to was his *argument for legislation*, and just as private as his argument in Council. Wherein was it distorted? Will he dare say that he did say in substance to a member of the Legislature, that if that bill was so amended as to leave the matter to the people, it might as well not pass at all—because they would vote it down as they did before—that they would so vote because they were not competent to understand a question like this, which he had not before understood *himself*—that as their representative in Councils, it was *his* business and not *theirs*, and that he had a right to use the Legislature for the enlargement of his own powers without consulting them? Is it an answer to this to insinuate that while *he* is a long-sighted and public spirited man, his assailant is but a *shark*? Does he persist in thinking as a public man, that the people are so stupid that he can lead them off on a false scent like this? What is there in the insinuations of your correspondent that he can deny? If he has been wronged by them, why not show it?

He does take issue in the supposed assertion "by innuendo" as he says, that the act of Assembly so unfairly used by him to show that the law was against the assessment of benefits upon adjoining proprietors, which he had already so sagely decided, by his own confession, to be an *impracticable* thing, was snaked through by him when he had never either seen or heard of it until within a few weeks past. It was a roundabout conclusion, perhaps, from his ready quotation of it that he was posted in it, but I made no such charge, because I knew the history of that law, if he did not. All I complained of was the unfair use of a Philadelphia legislative trick to exempt adjoiners there, and an argument made seriously by a lawyer for the same purpose to mislead an audience who knew no better here. He flees where no man pursues. He is swift to answer when he is not impeached. I would that he were as unreserved where his public conduct as a legislator is so seriously in question. I trust I write intelligibly, and not after the manner of the so "carefully prepared" law works of bill, which no man can understand, and where it is so difficult to determine whether the grammarian, or lawyer, or financier is most at fault. The park report I find no fault with, except that in recognizing the goodness of Providence for having reserved this favored and predestinated spot for the toil worn denizens of the town, it omitted to recognize the same partial hand in the gift of that location, which was chained to forsee the prospective even and put down so many speculators at its gates. Its poetry is unexceptionable, only perhaps surpassed by that of the official newspaper. Its piety is all that can be questioned.

I will only add that if Mr. Burgwin and his partners think that they can put this measure through by impeaching the motives or disparaging the character of whoever those who are opposed to it, they reckon without their host. The while they have been duly watched from the day it chipped the shell, and every print of the moccasin over and around the predestined ground so accurately tracked and marked that its advocates would be wise to take a friendly hint and let it drop. If the people only suspected that private interests were at the bottom when they voted it down with so much emphasis before, the very tactics of its chief supporters in open Councils to escape assessment themselves would seem to make it patent now. There is more, however, that they do not know.

When he has answered my questions it will be quite in order to inquire who I am, and he shall not be balked if he thinks he can make profit out of any controversy with myself upon the important question who is the better adviser and more trustworthy man.

A TAX PAYER.

PERSONAL.

Colonel George H. Butler, United States Consul General to Egypt, and Mrs. Butler were among the arrivals at the Hotel Bedford, in Paris, during the first week of this month.

The Rev. Morley Punshon is so popular in England that twenty thousand applications for tickets of admission to the Wesleyan Chapel, Leeds, were made when he preached there recently.

At the Miles Standish celebration, Dr. Loring let out an interesting reminiscence of the Puritan's courtship not related by Longfellow: "I claim lineal descent from Miles Standish," said the Doctor; "my grandmother's name was Alathea Alden, whose husband, John Alden, was sent by Standish to court her by proxy, but who accepted a modest hint from the maid, and won her for himself instead of his leader."

Leon Say, the Prefect of the French Department of the Seine, in acknowledging the gift of $2,400 received through General Reed, from the citizens of Albany, observes that "these indications of solidarity between nations are always precious, and the American people is one of those from whom it is an honor to receive an expression of kindness like the present."

Professor Gilman, of Yale College, at the request of the Department of the Interior, has started on a two months' tour of inspection of the agricultural colleges of the Northern States. His visit was made last week at Amherst.

Mr. Remington, the inventor of the celebrated "Remington rifle," made a fortune as agent of the French government for the manufacture and purchase of arms in the United States. That government agreed to give him five per cent. commission before it was supposed that the demand of France would be so large as it was. When he found the orders accumulating extensively he notified the government that he would not accept but 2½ per cent. This reflected honor upon the American inventor which the French government seem to appreciate.

Prince Bismarck has received a present of a magnificent team of three white Russian horses from the Germans of Moscow. The horses are from the same stud as those presented to Louis Napoleon two years ago.

Cornelius Vanderbilt lately desired to purchase a tract of 400 acres at the head of Otsego Lake, including the White Sulphur Springs, the property of George Clark. Mr. Clark informed the Commodore that $400,000 would purchase the coveted acres, but the offer was hardly satisfactory. Thereupon the railroad autocrat invested to the amount of $150,000 in Clark's mortgages, and now shakes these documents in the face of Mr. Clark, and exclaims, "Cut down your figures or come down with the ducats."

Mr. Seward was in Rome on the 1st. From there he was to go to Naples, and thence to Genoa, and after a little tour in Switzerland, and a few days in Paris, returns next month to the United States. He will thus have completed his tour around the world. In spite of the effects of his terrible injuries Mr. Seward is able to enjoy his travels, and his mind is said to be as active as in his younger days.

It appears that Prince Bismarck is as likely to wear the crown of the pope as that of Louis Napoleon himself. Indeed, in Germany he is often styled the political Luther of the nineteenth century. The circumstance which his new policy in regard to the ultramontane movements of the German Bishops has excited in all parts of Germany, and the haste with which the South German Governments have imitated the example he has set them in throwing down the gauntlet to the Roman Catholic Church, show very plainly that he fully comprehends the tendency of the German mind in regard to the great religious question which now agitates the country and that he may add to the fame of having restored the unity of Germany that of establishing a German Church, independent of the Holy See at Rome, and repudiating the recent dogmas which the Vatican has grafted upon the Catholic creed.

The Tunnel Through the Alps.

Preparations on an immense scale are being made for the opening of the Mont Cenis tunnel for public traffic on the 15th of next month. There are to be gorgeous public ceremonies and characteristic national festivities for several days in honor of the event. A cattle show, a flower show and an exhibition of Italian produce and manufactures are to form part of the proceedings. All the representatives of Italy of foreign States have been invited by the Italian government to be present, and a subsidy of 10,000 lire toward the expenses of the opening ceremonial is to be granted from the national treasury, to say nothing of the large sums voted by the municipal corporation and other public bodies. Some time ago the tunnel was lighted by the fact of the smoke from the engines hitherto employed accumulating in such dense volumes that the drivers and stokers were almost suffocated; but the difficulty has been overcome by the adoption of smoke consuming engines, which have just been sent out from England.

THE DEACON'S STORY.

The solemn old bells in the steeple
Ar to ringin'. I guess you know why?
No? Well, then, I'll tell you, though mostly
It's whispered about on the sly.
Some six weeks ago, a church meetin'
Was called—for—nobody knew what;
But we went, and the parson was present,
And I don't know who, or who not.

Some twenty odd numbers, I calc'late,
Which mostly was women of course,
Though I don't mean to say aught agin 'em,
I've seen many gaills rit's worse.
There, in the front row, sat the deacons,
The oldest was Old Deacon Pryor;
A man countin' four-score and seven,
And gin'rally full of his fire.

Beside him, his wife, countin' four score,
A kind hearted, motherly soul,
And, next to her, young Deacon Hartley,
A good Christian man on the whole,
Miss Parsons, a spinster of fifty,
And long ago laid on the shelf,
Had wedged herself, and, beside her,
Was Deacon Morgan—that's myself.

The meetin' was soon called to order;
The parson looked glum as a text
We gazed at each other in silence,
And silently wondered "what next?"
Then slowly rose Deacon Hartley,
His voice seemed to tremble with fear,
As he said: "Boy and man you have known me,
My good friends, for nigh forty year.

"And you scarce may expect a confession
Of error from me; but you know,
My dearly beloved wife died last Christmas,
It's now nearly nine months ago.
The winter went by, long and lonely,
The farm work I did, and I tended
A woman about the old place.

"The children were wilder than rabbits,
And still growing worse every day;
No help to be found in the village,
Although I was willing to pay.
In fact, I was nigh 'bout discouraged,
For everything looked so forlorn;
When good little Lizzie McAlpine
Skipped into our kitchen, one morn.

"She had only run in on an errand,
But she laughed at our mis'rable plight;
And set to work, just like a woman,
A-putting the whole house to right.
And though her own folks was so busy,
And ill her helpin' could spare,
She'd flit in and out like a sparrow,
And most every day she was there.

"So the summer went by sort o' cheerful,
And one night my baby, my Joe,
Seemed feverish, and fretful, and woke me,
By crying at midnight, you know.
I was tired with my day's work, and sleepy,
And couldn't no way, keep still;
So, at last I grew angry, and spanked him,
And he screamed out with a will.

"Just about then I heard a soft rapping,
Away at the half-opened door;
And then little Patience McAlpine
Walked slyly across the white floor.
Says she, 'I thought Josey was cryin',
I guess I'd best take him away.'
I knew you'd be gettin' up early,
To go to the marshes for hay.
So I staid here to-night to get breakfast,
I guess he'll be quiet with me.'
Come, Josey, kiss papa, and tell him
What a nice little man you will be!'
She was stooping low over the pillow,
And saw the big tear in his cheek;
Her face was so close to my whiskers,
I darn't move, scarcely, or speak.
Her hands were both holdin' the baby,
Her eyes by his shoulder was hid;
But her mouth was so near, and so rosy,
I kissed her. That's out what I did.

Then down sat the tremblin' sinner,
The sisters they murmured of "shame,"
And she shouldn't "inveigle a bed him,
No doubt she was mostly to blame.
When straightway up rose Deacon Pryor,
"Now brethern' and sisters," he said,
"We knowed that nothin' was comin',
And all sot as still as the dead;
"You've heard Brother Hartley's confession,
And I speak for myself, when I say,
That if my wife was dead, and my children
Were all growin' worse every day,
And if my house needed attention,
And Patience McAlpine had come
And tidied up the clattered up kitchen,
And made the place seem more like home;
And if I was worn out and sleepy,
And my baby wouldn't be still,
But fretted and woke me at midnight,
As babies, we know, sometimes will;
And if patience came in to hush him,
And 'twas all as our good brother see,
I think, friends—I think I should kiss her,
And bide by the consequences.

Then down sat the elderly deacon,
The younger one lifted his face,
And a smile rippled over the meetin'
Like light in a shadowy place.
Perhaps, then, the matronly sisters
Remembered their far away youth,
Or the daughters at home by their firesides,
Shrinked each in her shy, modest truth;
For their judgments grew gently and kindly,
And—well—as I started to say,
The solemn old bells in the steeple
Are ringing a bridal to-day.

REV. DR. SCHENCK, of Brooklyn, who was one of the Evangelical Alliance Committee to visit Russia, in the interests of the Protestant populations of the Baltic, and who returned home on Wednesday, denies most emphatically the newspaper inference that the delegation was "snubbed." On the contrary, Prince Gortschakoff received them with the utmost cordiality, and though it is true their petition to the Emperor was subsequently returned to them, for the reasons given in the recently published communication from the Prince, Dr. Schenck feels assured that the moral influence of the movement will not fail ultimately of its desired effect.

Medical Mistakes.

It took the faculty about a thousand years to dis cover that the best way to cure disease was not to render the patient too weak to contend with it. Within the last twenty years, however, the whole system of medical practice has been changed for the better. In diseases or complaints caused by excesses of the heat, for instance, the doctors no longer recommend the reduction of the invalid's strength by prostrating medicines. The vast success which has attended the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a remedy for debility, has given even the most prejudiced members of the old school an insight into the only true and rational theory of cure. Cantharides, calomel, and overpowering doses of opium, are now among the absolute monstrumes of another age. The lancet, once as much the legitimate weapon of the physician as the sword is of the soldier, is seldom drawn from its case. The principle of life is no longer drained from the veins by the quart, and water-gruel for the strengthless invalid has ceased to be considered an appropriate diet. Vigor is the motto of the rational members of the profession, and they understand, at last, the value of a sterling vegetable tonic. So, also, with the people at large; and without consulting medical men at all, they have adopted the bitters as a household remedy, thereby economising both cash and health.

Note the fact, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is sold in bottles only, never in bulk, and that the abortions springing up in various parts of the country, and sometimes offered as substitutes for the great national specific, are all utterly worthless.

POLITICAL.

CONTROLLER.

FOR CITY CONTROLLER—
R. J. McGOWAN,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

TREASURER.

FOR

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Av. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

$100,000

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION,)

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are a first lien on the Turtle Creek Division of the Road, having pre-eminence of the 7 per cents., are dated 1SSS, for thirty years, interest payable February and August.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

THURSDAY EVENING, August 24, 1871.

We have had a quiet day with nothing noticeable to record. The banks are seeking to employ idle balances in as profitable way as possible, in such a manner as that they can realize on their assets immediately. No sales of local stocks that would make new quotations have been made. We have the pleasing intelligence that the subscriptions to the new loan in Europe exceeds the allotment by five million dollars. The gold clique seem to have loosened their fierce grip on the market, and gold loans to-day were flat. The *World* pays its compliments to this combination as follows:

"The clique controlling this gold matter seem determined to push the rates for borrowing to the same stupid extreme which has ended heretofore in disaster, loss and ruin to all preceding gold cliques. Ironic losses and ruin to all preceding gold cliques. The greediness for gain of every gold clique down to this present time has been equalled only by their ignorance and stupidity. Severe loss and perhaps ruin will be the wind up for many of those interested in the present movement. Their blindness as to what is in store for them is something marvelous. This is perhaps well for the general community, as it insures their being effectually wiped out of existence."

We note the non-payment of the interest coupons of the Rock ford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad bonds. These bonds were quite vigorously *pushed* in this market some few years ago, and we understand a good many of them were sold.

—In reference to the new loan the New York *Times* says: "The chief credit of this great and speedy success is, of course, due to Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., but they have had most valuable aid from the bankers of London and on the continent, who appreciated the certainty of success under a single directing house, so closely identified with popularizing and carrying through the war loans of millions of dollars. Mr. Cooke tendered this present service as early as the 1st of June last, and it ought then to have been promptly accepted by the administration, and would have been but for the rivalries and sensibilities of other banking houses both here and in London, and the jealousies of the government of which Mr. Cooke made no complaint to us, but which the Administration was compelled, in a measure, to respect so far as to allow further time to popularize the Loan, through general, rather than particular agencies. The sequel proved that this deference to rival interests was only the experience of Mr. Chase, of Mr. Fessenden, and of Mr. McCulloch supplemented. All of these predecessors of Mr. Boutwell sooner or later found it to the interest of the Government, as well as the convenience of the Treasury, after many experiments, to fall back upon a Banking Agent who had been tried and not found wanting when the necessities of their Department were most pressing, and whose energy and skill and other large and generous resources in all insured popular success, were acknowledged by the whole country."

—Jay Cooke & Co. report the following additional subscriptions to the five per ct. loan to noon on Wednesday:

First National Bank, Fairhaven, Vt.	$ 30,000
Agawam Nat Bank, Springfield, Mass.	50,000
Old National Bank, Providence, R. I.	52,000
Second National Bank, Zanesville, Ohio	100,000
First National Bank, Wellsborough, Ohio	25,000
National Exchange Bank, Hartford, Conn.	50,000
Delaware Co. Nat. Bank, Delaware, Ohio	33,000
First National Bank, Andes, N. Y.	17,000
Citizens' National Bank, Waterbury, Conn.	100,000
First National Bank, Bridgeport, Ohio	200,000
First National Bank, Attica, Ind.	50,000
National State Bank, Camden, N. J.	140,000
Nat. Bank of Chester Co., (West Chester, Pa.	70,000
Manufacturers' National Bank, Philadelphia	250,000
First National Bank, Cambridge, Ohio	42,500
First National Bank of Jamaica, L. I.	50,000
First National Bank of Waynesburg, Pa.	25,000
First National Bank, Delaware, Ohio	45,000
Danbury National Bank, Danbury, Conn.	45,000

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York today, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Closing.
Gold	112¾	113¼
U. S. Bonds of 1881	113¼	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113¾	114
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114	114
10-40's	113¼	113¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112¾
United States 6s of 1881	113
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¼
United States 5-20s of 1864	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	114¾
United States 10-40s	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113¾
Union Pacific Railroad	88¾
Central Pacific Railroad	100¾
Currency Pacific	110

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

August 24, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
C. & H.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
Do. Scrip	85	85	85	85	85	84
Erie	30¾	30¾	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
Reading	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114
Harlem		128		128		
Mich. Cent.		118		118		
Lake Shore	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	110½
Chic. & Alton		137				
Cleve. & Pitts.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	116
C. & N. W.	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70
Do. pref.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91
Rock Island	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114
St. Paul	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¼
Do. pref.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¼
Tol. & Wabash				63¾		
Do. pref.						
Fort Wayne	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
Ohio & Miss.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Chic. & Alton						
Do. pref.		120½				
R. I. & P.		103¾				
N. J. Central		106¾				
Canton		43				
W. U. Tel.		73¾				
Quicksilver		25¼				
Pacific Mail	51¾	51¾	52	52¼	52¼	52¼
Adams Ex.		67		67		
Wells F. Ex.		47¾		47¾		
American Ex.		57		57		
U. S. Ex.						
Gold	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61¾
Philadelphia and Reading	57¼
Lehigh Navigation	58¼
Catawissa preferred	48¾
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	50
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	19¾
Camden and Amboy Railroad	128¼
Schuylkill Navigation	17¾
Reading	114¼

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds: Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Also, Members of the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 24, 1871.

REMARKS—The heavy rain storm which passed over the city this evening has had the effect of cooling the atmosphere, and may we not hope that the reign of the "heated term" is about over? The Grain and Produce Exchange met this morning at the usual hour. The attendance was fair and a fair amount of sales were made. Following were the sales: One car car corn, fair quality, at 65c ⅌ bush; four cars amber wheat at $1 20; one car light pressed hay at $24 00 ⅌ ton; a small lot old wheat brought $1 35 ⅌ bush. Flour—New wheat brands are weak and fluctuating; old wheat brands steady. Grain is unsettled in price. Other leading articles are unchanged in price. We omit extended quotations.

WOOL MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

August 23.—The market continues firm, but there is less doing. The current quotations are as follows: Tub, ordinary good and choice, 70@75c; common and quarter fleece, 69@65c; three-eighths and half blood, 65@66c; three-quarter blood, 61@63c; fine XX, 60@62c; western mixed grades, dingy, 59@62c; combing wools, washed, 70@73c; do. unwashed, 50@ unwashed, coarse and medium, 45@48c; do. fine, 42@43c; pulled wools. No. 1 and super, 58@60c; do. merino, long, 56@60c; ianina pulled, 60@65c; shurt merino pulled, 60@43c; Texas unwashed, carpet, 32@34c; do. clothing, 40@42c.—*North American.*

IRON MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

August 23.—Pig iron meets a fair inquiry, and prices are firm. Sales of No. 1 foundry at $36 00, and No 2 at $33@34 ⅌ ton. Rolled iron sells at $77@80. Scotch pig commands $32@33 ⅌ ton.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, August 24.—Tobacco very strong and active; sales 91 hhds; lugs 8¢ @ 9½¢; low to medium leaf @ 7 75 @ 10 50; fair to fine leaf @ 10 @ 16 00. Cotton very firm at 18½c middlings. Flour firm; extra family $9 50. Grain—Some inquiry for car corn, with sales at 56c; wheat $1 20; oats 42@43c; rye 62@65c, on arrival. Provisions in demand on orders; pork nominal; in round lots, mess $19 00; hams 13½@14½c; lard 9½@ 10c. Whisky quiet at 90c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, August 24.—Flour active. Wheat advanced 1¢ @ 2c; No 2 white Wabash $1 30; No 2 do $1 28; No 2 do $1 25; No 2 Michigan $1 28; No 2 do $1 25; No 3 do $1 19; rejected do $1 05; extra white Michigan $1 34. Corn firm; high mixed 52c; low do 50c; yellow 53c; no grade 49c. Oats a shade better; No 1 35½c; No 2 34½c; Michigan 36½c; rejected 30½c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, August 24.—Flour dull. Wheat No 2 $1 26 higher at $1 16@$1 17 cash; seller all month $1 16@1 16 seller September. No 1 $1 17@1 18. Oats No 2 corner at 35½c. Barley No 2 nominal nearer at 67½c. Rye No 1 steady. Barley No 2 lower at 68c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 24, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market was a dull one. Prices continue weak and are very uncertain. The advantage of the market continues on the side of the buyers, who don't seem in any hurry to take advantage of the same. The present week, 80 far, has been one of the dullest we have experienced for a long time. The most important question among dealers just now is to find out when there will be a renewal of the oil trade.

CRUDE.

The market was dull. Prices continue weak. We quote nominally as follows: Spot 11¾@12c; S. O. all year 11¾c; B. O. all year 12¾c; lower creek 84 75; Parker's, spot, $4 50; do. all year $4 40; Oil City $4 85 for 42 gravity, $4 80 regardless of gravity.

REFINED.

Dullness continues to rule the market in the absence of sales. We quote nominally: Spot 23¾c; August 24c; September 24¼c; October 24¾c; September and October, 24½c. Sales 2,000 bbls August at 24c; 24½c was bid for 8,000 to 10,000 bbls for September delivery.

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

NEW YORK, August 24, closing 23d.—The features of the market are about the same in prices, with no further change. There is considerable inquiry at a shade under quoted prices, mostly for contracts; but holders refuse to make further concessions. Refined is quoted at 24¼@24¾c; crude in bulk 13½c; case oil 29@29¾c. The sales embrace 3,000 bbls refined, for August delivery, at 24¼c; 1,000 bbls refined; sales of 2,000 bbls at 24c, and 2,000 bbls at 24½c; 2,500 bbls crude in bulk at 13½c. For Philadelphia delivery a small business is reported at 24¼c. Saturday's range of prices: sales 1,000 bbls refined, for long, at 23¾c. We quote at 23¾@23½c.

TITUSVILLE, August 24.—Market very quiet at 84 20 to 84 25; 500 bbls tough crude.

PHILADELPHIA, August 24.—Market firm; S. W. 23¾c; August, 23¾@24c; September 24½c; October 24½c; cases 31c@27½c; crude 13½c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.

PLEASANTVILLE, August 24.—Market dull at $3 95.

TITUSVILLE, August 24.—Market very quiet and nothing doing; sales spot at $4 25.

OIL CITY, August 24.—Market quiet and firm at $4 65@4 70 on lower creek; Oil City $4 85@4 90.

PETROLEUM CENTER, August 24.—Market quiet and firm; offering at $4 70; asked $4 75. No sales.

PHILADELPHIA, August 24.—Crude 13½c. Refined; August and September 24½c; market very dull.

[For latest oil dispatches see fourth page.]

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R. Shipper. — **Consignee.** — **Bbls.**

J K Barbour	Crystal Oil Works	826
Thos King	Keystone Refining Oil Works	200
James Wilkins	Brilliant Oil Works	340
Bates & G	Brilliant Oil Works	221
T P Miller	L Oppenheimer	141
R P Crawford	Sunbeam Oil Works	160
Wm Stewart	Sunbeam Oil Works	161
Bauman & Young	Standard Oil Works	307
Thos Hacket	Standard Oil Works	314
W Hutchison & Co	Rhinefelte Oil Works	460
Wm Stewart	Riverside Oil Works	456
Irwin & Porterfield	Riverside Oil Works	80
Bates & G	Riverside Oil Works	81
L Hepler	Ed Uhl	316

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.	
Crystal Oil Works	1,000	Tidy Oil Works
Brilliant Oil Works	776	Standard Oil Works
Petrolite Oil Works	612	Riverside Oil Works
Sunbeam Oil Works	160	Spray Oil Works
Tidy Oil Works	80	Leo Oppenheimer

Total.....4,398

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, August 23, 1871.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 50 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Forsythe Bros, 261 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
John Speer & Co, 117 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Braun & Wagner, 196 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Montzheimer, K & Co, 400 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
David Bly & Co, 104 barrels to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.
J. M Retter, 209 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.
W M McKelvy & Co, 270 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Fulten, Marvin & Co, 249 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Kirkpatrick & Logan, 168 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total.....2,324

Refined Oil Shipped East by West Penn. Railroad.

Union Oil Refining Co., 50 bbls to Logan, Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Kirkpatrick & Lyon, 371 barrels to Logan Bros. & Co, Philadelphia.
Elkins, Ely & Co, 100 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total shipments.....577

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112⅛.

NEW YORK, August 24—P M

MONEY

Easy at 2@3 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 108¾.

GOLD.

Dull and more plenty, caused by the payment by the government of gold forthcoming, and yesterday's sale of $2,000,000. Loans were made at 112⅞ day to flat for use. In the afternoon from 1 to 3 ⅌ cent. was paid for carrying. Clearings $45,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

A fraction higher, with small business. It is estimated this evening that only about ten millions of the new 5 per cent. bonds allotted but hitherto remain untaken. The new 5 per cent. bonds closed at 112¾@112¾, the highest figures reached since the loan was brought out.

Coupons 1881	113½	6's, 1867	113½
5-20s, 1862	114¼	5-20s, 1868	114¼
5-20s, 1864	114¾	10-40s	113¾
5-20s, 1865, new	114¾	Currency 6s	116¼

STATE SECURITIES.

With the exception of Missouris, which were strong and active, have been dull, with but few transactions.

Missouris	96¾	Virginias, old	62
Tennessees, old	75	Virginias, new	62
Tennessee, new	75	North Carolinas, new	43
Virginia, new	62¾		

STOCKS.

The stock market has been active and strong, especially for Western Union, New York Central and Scrip, Rock Island, Lake Shore, Northwestern, Pacific Mail and Wells, Fargo & Co. up to 9½, and advanced of 3¾ per cent. in three days. The "bears" seem to be completely routed. It is reported that Mr. Drew has slipped away from his "bear" party and is buying Northwestern and Rock Island. The market closed steady and strong.

W. U. Telegraph	61¾	Rock Island	109¾
Quicksilver	25¼	Northwestern	84¾
Mariposa	13¾	St. Paul	81¼
Pacific Mail	52¼	Do. pref	89¼
Adams Express	67¾	Wabash	63
Wells-Fargo Express	47¾	Fort Wayne	98½
Amer'n Express	57¾	Fort Wayne	99¾
Ohio & Miss	45¾	Michigan Central	118
Pacific Mail	52¼	Preferred	59
New York Central	94¾	Chicago & Alton	137
New York Cent. Scrip	94¾	Preferred	120
Erie	30¾	Cleve., Col. and Cin	87¾
Preferred	59½	Cleveland and Pittsburg	117
Preferred	91¾	Lake Shore	111¾
Reading	114¼	Illinois Central	137
Michigan Central	120¾	Ill. Central stock	92
Cleveland & Pittsburg	117¾	Ill. Central Bonds	88
Northwestern	70¾	Union Pacific	88¾
Northwestern Pref'd	91¼		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, August 24, 1871.

FLOUR—Extra spring more active at $6 25.

WHEAT—Cornered on cash lots, No 2 spring $1 25 for selement; seller August $1 21; seller September $1 15; this afternoon excited and higher; seller August $1 25.

CORN—Active and advanced 1c: No 2 mixed, seller August, 47½c; this afternoon firm at 48c; seller September 45¾@45½c.

OATS—Firm and ⅛c higher, No 2 30½c.

RYE—No 2 active and firm at 59½c.

BARLEY—No 2 active at 68c cash and 65¾c for September.

HIGHWINES—Strong at 86c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork $12 25@$12 37 cash and $12 50 for September.

HOGS—Very active and a shade easier at $4 00@$4 60.

CATTLE—Steady at $2 30@$5 25.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 24.—Cotton active and advanced on low grades; others unchanged; middling upland 19¼c. Flour firm; shipping grades superfine $4 90@$5 15; common to good extra $5 70@$6 95; choice to fancy $7 00@$8 00; extra round hoop Ohio $7 00@$8 00; trade and family brands $8 10@$10 00; choice do $10 10@$11 00; fancy $11 10@$12 00. Corn meal firm; Jersey $3 60@$4 00; Brandywine $4 00@$4 10. Wheat 1@2c higher; No 2 spring $1 26; No 3 do $1 19; rejected do $1 05; extra white Michigan $1 34. Corn firm; high mixed 52c; low do 50c; yellow 53c; no grade 49c. Oats a shade better; No 1 35½c; No 2 34½c; Michigan 36½c; rejected 30½c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, August 24.—Cotton active; middling 18¾c. Flour in demand; $5 85@$6 00. Wheat firm; No 2 red $1 26. Corn firm at 52c. Rye unchanged at 65@66c. Oats and barley unchanged. Groceries firm and in good demand; no change. Lard oil unchanged at 70@71c. Butter firm; choice to prime 20@22c. Cheese dull at 9@9½c. Pork firm; held at $12 75. Lard quiet and unchanged at 9c asked. Bulk meats firm and saleable at 5c for shoulders; sides 6c; clear 6½c. Bacon firm; shoulders 6c; do sides clear rib 7c; clear 7½@7¾c; sales 1,400 hhds next month at 7@7½c for clear rib and clear. Whisky firm at 88c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, August 24.—Flour firm. Wheat dull; Ohio and Indiana $1 30@$1 35. Corn quiet; mixed western 66@ 67c. Oats dull at 39@40c. Provisions and whisky unchanged.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, August 24.—Flour active but not quotably higher. Wheat firm; red western $1 34@$1 35. Rye 72@73c. Corn firm; yellow 71c; mixed western 69@69c. Oats steady; mixed 42@43c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, August 24.—Wheat active and advanced 2@3c. No 1 red winter $1 26; sales at $1 27. No 2 red winter $1 23. Corn dull at 56@57c. Oats steady at 39c. Petroleum dull and unchanged.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, August 24.—Sugar, molasses and coffee unchanged.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 24.—Cotton firm; sales of 1,200 bales good ordinary at 16½@16¾c; low middling 17@ 17½c; receipts 906 bales; exports, foreign, 349 bales; stock 25,562 bales.

Sam'l. Gray & Son,

GRAY & LOGAN,

Merchant Tailors,

47 SIXTH STREET,

LATE ST. CLAIR.

Thompson & Lyons

MANUFACTURERS OF

Linseed Oil,

RAW AND BOILED.

Oil Meal Constantly on Hand,

FOR STOCK AND DAIRY FEEDING.

No. 15 West Diamond Street, Allegheny.

STORAGE,

AT NO. 73 WATER STREET.

LARGE CAPACITY.

Apply to S. N. EVANS,

At Patterson's Livery Stable, Fourth avenue.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 24, 1871.

Below will be found our review of the live stock market for the week ending Wednesday evening, August 23.

Cattle.

In closing our report of last week we stated that the offerings were very heavy, in fact, barricading the alleys and passage ways had to be resorted to, in order to yard all the arrivals. On Thursday morning the market opened up active, a great deal of stock changing hands. There were a great many country buyers here in addition to the regular dealers, and they helped to liven up the market. The great proportion of the offerings were of the common and medium grades, and on these the price compared with the week previous was a shade lower, while prime and extra fully sustained quotations. There seemed to be less regularity of prices on Thursday than has been seen here for a long time. A drover would purchase cattle at a fair market price, thinking them cheap, but always found others who had bought at prices a great deal lower. The heavy offerings, coupled with the reports of expected heavy arrivals, caused some holders to become scarey and let go, at whatever price they could get without considering whether they were realizing fair market value or not. These sales were being made quite in such a manner it seemed impossible to give any correct quotations. By Thursday afternoon stock had changed hands so rapidly that the quantity for sale was not very large, and in consequence the market became more settled, and closed on Thursday evening with a better feeling than had ruled the early part of the week. On Friday the arrivals were heavy, but consisted almost entirely of thoroughcattle; besides, New York, Philadelphia and Brighton were active; country dealers buying liberally. Prices were steady though without any improvement, and the market closed firm at previous rates. On Saturday the arrivals were light as is usually the case at the last of the week. No sales took place and the receipts were held until Monday. On Monday very few changed hands, as some of the dealers were at Allegheny attending the retail market.

On Tuesday the arrivals were moderate. The number of buyers that arrived were large and more than sufficient to take all the offerings. The market opened up more active than is generally the case in the early part of the week. This was caused, no doubt, by the presence of so many buyers, and from the indications of a light run for the week. The demand was rather in excess of the supply and in consequence prices advanced a shade, and the market closed firm at the evening at the advance. On Wednesday the market opened up brisk, a firm and buoyant feeling prevailing. Prices, as compared with last week, are from ½ to ¾c better on the best, and probably not quite so good on the more common grades. Most everything was sold on Wednesday evening, the market closing firm at the following rates: Extra, $5 90 to 6 20; good to prime, 5 60@5 85; fair to good, 1,200 to 1,400, $5 25@5 50; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $5 35@5 45; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $4 75@5 25; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $2 50@4 00; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $3 50@4 00.

Hogs.

At the time of closing our last report the market was active at $5 30, or an advance of fully 40c ⅌ hundred over quotations of the previous week. The advance was caused by the arrivals being light, owing to the very warm weather. The market opened on Thursday firm, stock selling readily at full prices. On Friday the market was more firm and prices fully 5c ⅌ hundred more buyer, and on Saturday the heavy arrivals were light and the market active at previous quotations, closing firm with everything sold. This week the market opened strong, the advance of last week being fully sustained; and most all the hogs that were offered on Monday changed hands. On Tuesday the receipts were light, and under this influence the market continues active and closed firm. On Wednesday the receipts were fair and sales were made at quotations below: the market though was not quite so active as Philadelphia buyers were not purchasing and most sales were of hogs for New York. The offerings are by no means heavy and the prospect at this time looks fair. The following are the ruling quotations: Extra, Philadelphia, $5 35; good to prime, Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $5 20@5 30; good to prime, New York, 180 to 220, $4 90@5 10; rough to common $4 75.

Sheep.

When we closed our last report the market was fair and the prospect good. Since that time we have but little change to note, except that the run has been a lighter one than usual, and that this has influence a little stronger. Wednesday the arrivals were light and the market active at prices from 10c to 15c higher than last week. Everything was sold and the prospect looked fair. The following are the prices ruling: Extra, wethers and choice grades as bought and sold on this market: Extra, 95 to 100 lbs, 5 20@5 37; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $4 [illegible]@5 12½; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 50@4 75; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $4 00@4 00; foot rot and scalawags, by the head $1 25; lambs, $5@6.

Cattle.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price	No.	Weight.	Price.
18	19,750	@4 90	6	8,000	4 50
20	20,000	5 00	7	9,065	4 50
11	7,07	3 00	20 bulls	2,930	2 50
3 bulls	2,960	2 50	1 bull	1,000	@1 off
1 bull	900	2 75	3 bulls	3,080	2 50
19	20,900	5 25	1 bull	1,000	2 50
18	18,600	4 75	32	19,920	5 00
18	17,850	4 50	7	7,070	3 00
23	18,150	5 00	22	16,800	3 50
23	18,720	4 75	22	17,160	4 00
25	128,350	5 62½			

HEDGES, TAYLOR & HUFF SOLD

19	21,140	5 00	17	21,200	5 10
17	18,870	4 90	18	19,230	4 50
17	15,940	4 65	18	17,100	4 75

SADLER, HAVENS & CO SOLD

16	17,850	4 80	Dun.	21,100	5 00
17	19,310	5 25	17	19,150	4 65
17	20,030	4 90	15	19,300	4 75
12	12,230	4 60	19	19,360	4 65
20	20,940	5 00	18	20,080	4 90
11	10,090	5 50	34	39,060	4 50
1	1,000	4 00	16	15,000	3 50
		4 00	17	19,000	5 00
		4 00	17	19,000	5 00
		4 00	17	19,770	5 00
	25,950	4 50	37	36,620	Texas 3 50
1	1,010	4 00			

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

14	14,960	5 75	18	19,560	5 25 5 off
1	1,700	4 25	1	1,140	4 00
1	lump	4 00	2	2,440	4 45
1	1,000	4 00	1	1,000	4 00
1	lump	35 00	16	on foot	500 00
1	1,000	4 00	1	1,340	4 50
1	1,070	4 25	3	3,960	4 25
1	2,040	4 50	1	1,070	4 50
6	8,460	$15 off 4 00	2	2,000	4 00
1	1,000	4 00	1	1,000	4 00
2 bucks	2,400	2 50	12	12,080	4 60
1	1,050	4 25	1	1,040	4 50
21	20,270	4 55	19	20,960	4 50

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

20	20,560	5 00	18	19,320	3 40
20	18,450	4 50	66	57,100	4 50
19	20,420	4 90	15	15,260	4 60
21	18,890	5 00	1 bull	1,530	2 80
21	18,890	5 00	1 bull	1,530	2 80
27	25,250	4 85	15 cattle	18,000	5 75
28	19,500	5 00	17 cattle	19,000	5 75
26	23,100	5 12	12 cattle	13,040	4 50
26	23,850	5 00	12 cattle	13,600	4 35
45	42,100	4 30			

Hogs.

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
29	4,240	@5 15	14	2,150	@5 20
100	20,300	5 20	84	17,070	4 90
100	24,540	5 20	80	19,050	4 90
44	12,450	5 15	50	12,200	4 90

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

92	2,270	4 50	11	1,960	5 20
21	4,100	5 00	76	22,540	5 25
21	12,250	5 25	80	22,180	5 25
21	5,960	5 25	77	22,180	5 25
28	8,000	4 60	19	4,900	5 20
28	8,000	4 60	38	8,900	5 20
41	9,410	4 50	28	6,900	5 20
41	9,410	4 50	78	22,600	5 30
26	6,270	4 50	57	16,000	5 12
60	19,720	5 25	47	9,700	5 12

HEDGES, TAYLOR & HUFF SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
67	10,840	4 75	169	29,870	4 77
27	4,310	4 77	172	29,870	4 75
23	3,600	5 00	18	3,500	5 55
20	4,440	5 20			

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

169	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
170	7,100	4 50	99	8,400	4 90
	11,860	4 10	219	15,750	4 20

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO SOLD

91	22,050	4 90	144	42,900	5 25
47	10,560	4 80	42	12,015	5 30
24	29,080	5 25	85	10,000	5 15
69	11,750	5 15	92	10,000	5 15
91	21,500	5 20	84	19,070	5 20
124	23,200	5 20	62	10,900	5 10
124	16,150	5 20	62	20,000	5 10
143	42,420	5 25	129	34,080	5 25
86	18,700	5 15	50	10,200	5 10
11	2,150	5 25	105	17,400	5 10
11	11,000	5 10	42	7,100	5 15
57	12,550	5 15	9	1,920	5 15
	17,250	5 12	18	4,820	5 20

Sheep.

HEDGES, TAYLOR & HUFF SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
187	16,830	@4 50	115	@ head	@1 12
122	8,900	4 40	102	8,100	4 35
115	9,450	$2 00	105	14,500	4 35
	@ head	2 50	102	8,130	4 80
197	17,750	4 15

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Gradual Disbandment of the Nationals.

VERSAILLES, August 24.—In the Assembly to-night there was a debate upon the bill for the disbandment of the National Guard. Gen. Pellissier, brother of the celebrated Marshal of that name, spoke in opposition to the measure, which he characterized as inopportune and dangerous. Viscount Meaux followed in a speech demanding immediate and uncompromising disbandment, which was vociferously cheered by the Deputies of the Right. M. Thiers objected to immediate action as unjust. He asserted that only a portion of the Nationals were unfit to bear arms. Being violently interrupted by the Right, Thiers continued by saying it was evident he had lost the confidence of the Assembly, and that he knew what course to adopt. An amendment proposed by General Ducrot, providing for gradual disbandment, was then adopted by A vote of 487 against 184.

OHIO POLITICS.

Republican Meeting at Mansfield.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, August 24, 1871.

The campaign on the part of the Republicans was opened here this evening by Hon. Alphonso Hart and Gen. Sherwood, before an intelligent audience of from five to six hundred. Mr. Hart spoke briefly of the rise and progress of the Republican party, the reconstruction of the war to the saving of the country, the great measures of reconstruction and enfranchisement, and the financial measures and success of General Grant's administration. General Sherwood confined his remarks principally to the shams of the modern Democracy, the Ku-Klux and the immense frauds and scoundrelism of the Tammany Democracy of New York. Both gentlemen were loudly and repeatedly cheered.

Opening of the Campaign at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, O., August 24.—A large Republican meeting, the opening of the campaign on the part of the Republicans, was addressed here to-night by Gen. Noyes, the candidate for Governor, and Prof. Monroe. In his speech General Noyes discussed reconstruction, amnesty, the Ku-Klux bill, the New York riots, Constitutional amendments, finance—including Ewing's theory, tariff, Alabama claims, civil service reform and the New Departure. In reference to amnesty, he said that he was inclined to think the true policy of the administration and government would be to grant general amnesty to all the excepted class, but to except such men as Davis, Toombs and Stephens.

At the close of the meeting at the west front of the State House, the Young Men's Republican Club held a meeting at Wagner's Hall, where Gen. Noyes gave an informal reception.

Senator Sherman's Speech at Toledo.

TOLEDO, August 24.—The political campaign in Northwestern Ohio was opened on the part of the Republican party with a large and enthusiastic meeting at White's Hall to-night, which was addressed by Hon. John Sherman. Hon. Richard Smith was announced as one of the speakers, but was unable to be present. Senator Sherman's speech was an able review of the political issues of the day, and throughout was listened to with demonstrations of approval by the large audience.

"OLD BUFF."

The Evidence for the Prosecution in the Buffenbarger Case—A Little Truth and Much Gossip.

COLUMBUS, August 24.—The first witness examined to-day in the Buffenbarger case was John Holmes, a school teacher. He had boarded at Buffenbarger's house, and on two occasions saw Colburn there. Colburn and Buffenbarger seemed intimate.

William Jones testified that he saw Colburn at Buffenbarger's house twice, and thought he saw him a third time in the dusk of the evening, going around the stable about three months before Buffenbarger's death. There Buffenbarger's death witness sold six hundred and eighty acres of land to him. He suggested to Buffenbarger that he deed the land to his wife, now Mrs. Colburn. Buffenbarger replied, "Ann has been a good woman to me, and I think it's my duty."

Alfred Stroup swore that he used to visit the residence of Mrs. Colburn's father to see the girls. On one occasion Mrs. Colburn spoke about Buff, and he thought of "old Buff." He said he was a pretty good old fellow. She said if she wanted him she could have him, and then asked him how long the old man would live. He responded that he would probably live ten years. She replied, "That's the devil of it." The witness, in reply to questions on cross-examination, was originally forgetful in regard to dates, places and persons relating to the alleged conversation sworn to on direct examination.

Mrs. Ella Haines said she had been employed on the farm to make a black dress, which was not trimmed like a mourning dress. On the cross-examination Mrs. Haines said that the dress was trimmed with black lace, crape, and it was cut like a mourning dress.

At this point the prosecution called for a decision on the motion to exhume the remains of Buffenbarger. The justice decided that all the testimony for the prosecution should be submitted before the motion would be passed on.

CHANGE IN SAN DOMINGO.

A New Combination Against Baez—Provisional Government Organized.

NEW YORK, August 24.—The *Post* says: We have received a letter from a trustworthy source in St. Thomas, August 14, which asserts that the exiles in St. Thomas are more active and hopeful than ever in their plans for the overthrow of the usurper Baez. A provisional Government, our correspondent asserts, is about to be organized, under the Presidency of Fernando Arturo Morino, a highly educational and liberal minded priest, a native of Santo Domingo, who has been for some time in Hayti. Their seat of government will probably be San Juan. Pimentel, who was President of the Provisional Government during the war against Spain in 1864 and '65, and one of the Triumvirate who effected its overthrow in May, '66, has joined Cabral in San Juan, and will operate with him in future. Luperon was ill at Cape Hayti. One great obstacle to the success of the opposition to Baez, seems to have been a want of sympathy and unity of action between the *military chiefs*, Cabral, Pimentel and Luperon. *They are now reconciled by the choice of Padre Morillo as the head of the government.*

RAILWAY MATTERS.

MEETING AT LOCKPORT, N. Y.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., August 24.—A large and earnest meeting of citizens, Judge Gardner presiding, is being held in the Common Council rooms this evening, to consider the proposition from Jay Gould relative to building a railroad between the city and Tonawanda, competing with the New York Central. The temper of the meeting appears to favor the proposed road, and decisive action will probably be taken.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 24, 1871.

TAMMANY'S ATTEMPT TO MUZZLE THE PRESS.

The *Post*, commenting upon the attempt of the Board of Aldermen to obtain possession of the *Times* property, says: This matter has already been carried far enough to demand the attention of the press of the entire country, and especially of the city. The passage of the resolution in question by the Aldermen is a distinct threat by our city fathers against liberty of the press. It is a declaration that the official power of the government will be used to punish attacks made by the press for public reasons upon public men. It is a notice to every journal, that it shall not criticise and denounce fraudulent acts by our rulers, and under penalty of fraudulent prosecutions which on the surface may perhaps long indict serious loss.

THE ITALIAN PROCESSION TO-DAY.

At a meeting of the General Committee on the Italian celebration to-night, final arrangements were made for the procession to-morrow. Delegations from the French Republican Society and Spanish Society, and of friends of the Cuban republic, will take part. Among the features of the procession will be the Italian flag with the inscription, "Roma Capitoli," and flanked by American flags and two triumphal cars representing ancient and modern Rome, while two costumed pastoral cars, filled respectively with one hundred young ladies and boys, representing the two hundred cities of Italy. Deputations of the German Landwehr, New York Turnverein and the Hungarian Club will also go in the procession. The Ninth, Fourteenth and Sixty-ninth regiments, and possibly some others, will parade. A well executed engraving, representing the destruction of the National Public Library in 1849, has been prepared for distribution. The entire police force and several companies of infantry have been ordered on duty to guard against any breach of the peace. Governor Hoffman is expected in town.

On Tuesday morning the walls of one of the buildings destroyed by the great fire in Williamsport Sunday night fell, burying a number of children in the debris. Two little girls, Amanda and Mary Metzler, were so badly injured that they died in a few minutes. Several others were slightly injured.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 24.—River four feet and falling.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 24.—River falling slowly, with eleven inches in the chute, and four and a half feet on Portland bar. Alternately clear and cloudy to-day; light showers this evening and cloudy; fine rain to-night. Business dull. Arrived—Enterprise, New Orleans. Captain J. H. Fawcett, a well known steamboatman, died at his residence in New Albany early this morning, aged fifty-eight years.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, August 24.—Cloudy and warm; fine shower this evening, with brisk wind. River fallen two inches. Port list: Down—Tobe Hurt, 8 P. M.; Ella Hughes, 2 P. M.; Shamrock, 5 P. M.; Jennie, No. 2, 3:30 P. M. Up—Fayette, 9 A. M.; John Lumsden, 11 A. M.; Burkesville, 2 P. M. Business light.

Cairo.

CAIRO, August 24.—Port list: Virginia, Cairo to St. Louis, 9 P. M.; Pauline Carroll Cairo to New Orleans, 2 P. M.; Dick Fentress, Evansville packet, 8 A. M.; Capital City, New Orleans to St. Louis, 8 A. M.; Julia, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 9 A. M.; Dexter Johnson, New Orleans to St. Louis, 11 A. M.; Dexter, New Orleans to St. Louis, 1 P. M.; R. S. Lanier to Louisville, 4 P. M.; Ada Hellman, Louisville packet, 4 P. M.; M. J. Wicks, St. Louis to New Orleans, 5 P. M.; Grand Tower, St. Louis to Memphis, 6 P. M. River risen two inches. Showery during the day and cloudy; thermometer 78.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, August 24.—Arrived—S. S. Merrill and Rob Roy, Keokuk; St. Lake, Jefferson City; Belle of Memphis, Memphis. Departed—Mollie Moore and Glencoe, New Orleans; R. P. Walt, Vicksburg; W. J. Lewis, Kansas City; St. Lake, Jefferson City; Mollie McFike and Rob Roy, Keokuk; S. S. Merrill, St. Paul; Moonstone, Illinois river. River still falling. Weather clear and warm.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, August 24.—With jobbers the trade is more animated, but the market is not quiet enough for commission merchants prices are steady, the only changes of moment to-day being a reduction of 10c. on the price of Ballou yard-wide muslins, Androscoggin L and Saco-Pepperell B, which now sell at 13½, 16½ and 18c. respectively. Printing cloths remain steady and firm at 9½c for standard prints and 11½c for best makes; an improved inquiry for delaines at 22c; more than sales of 4-4 grays at 9½c; fair demand at the inside rate; 30c for Wamsutta muslins; 16c for New York Mills; 24c for Lyman J cambric; 15½c for Newmarket G; 16½c for Pepperell E; 14½c for Hill's Semper Idem; 14c for Gold Medal; 20c for Minnehaha yard-wide ticks; 23c for Omega A; 17½c for medium A A do, and 21c for Methuen AA do, and 31c for Hamilton regular.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, August 24.—Cattle dull and unchanged; receipts for the week 63 cars against 276 last week; 36 cars went through in first hands; sales 340 head, averaging 1,300 lbs, at $3 25@5 12½, and 57 head at 4¢ each. Sheep 15 higher for good; market steady; receipts the past twenty-four hours 16 cars; sales 2,845 head, averaging 75 lbs, at 4¢ 856 6¢, and 400 head at $5 75 each. Hogs quiet and unchanged; receipts the past twenty-four hours 15 cars, 7 of which went through; consignments; sales of 464 head, averaging 265 lbs, at $4 65@4 75, mostly at the outside figures.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, August 24.—Cattle market fairly active and prices better, very best on sale 5½@5¾; first quality 4½ @5; fair to good 4@4½; ordinary 3½@3¾; receipts 2,000; sales 1,700. Hogs higher and in limited supply at 7½@7¾; receipts 1,500. Sheep advanced; supply light; receipts 1,000; good to extra 5½@6; receipts 1,875

POLITICAL.

General Butler on Labor Reform and Other Questions—Some Personalities.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., August 24.—General Butler addressed a large meeting in City Hall this evening. He said: Although a Republican of the straightest sect, I am called upon to defend myself, by newspapers calling themselves Republican, from unheard of charges. [Hisses and applause.] General Butler went on to say that he expected abuse from the malign him. Was it because he led the first troops or brought back the first thousand prisoners or refused to "Swing around the circle" with Andy Johnson? or managed his impeachment? or, later, buried his (Butler's) differences with President Grant, with whom he had some cause of difference? or at the head of the Reconstruction Committee insisted upon protection for loyal men of the South? and yet, said General Butler, they would read me out of the Republican party! That fellow who ran away when he got John Brown into trouble, and would not even go and testify before the Senate of the United States in his favor.

Gen. Butler was here interrupted by P. B. Sanborn, one of the editors of the *Republican*, who asked if Butler referred to him. Butler said, I do. Sanborn replied, amid great confusion, "That statement is false."

Butler then yelled—"Why did you run out of the back door and leave your sister to face the man?" Sanborn attempted to reply, amid yells of "put him out," "speech," &c., and the meeting was in a state of excitement; but Sanborn was finally refused a hearing.

After quiet had been restored, Butler reiterated his assertion at length, and said that twenty-two years ago he had a personal collision with Warrington, the Boston correspondent of the Springfield *Republican*, and had been challenged by him since; and because he had a nephew in New York who put the owner of the *Republican* in the Ludlow street jail, nobody of the name of Butler can get fair play in that paper. As for the Hartford *Courant*, that paper maligned him because Butler displaced General Hawley from his command for inefficiency and incompetency.

The Boston *Journal* abused him because Jewell, who wants to be Governor, is one of the trustees of the Rogers estate; and this same Republican *Journal* charged twelve dollars for printing the report of the Republican caucus at Beverly because Butler delegates were nominated.

In a speech delivered to-night, General Butler claimed that the Republican party having accomplished its work for the emancipation of the slave, should go forward to adjust, settle and define the exact relations of labor and capital, and protect the ill-paid and overworked laborer from the exactions of avarice as well from its own greed as from the greed of the employer. He condemned strikes as illegal and indefensible, and beneath the dignity of American workmen. The ballot is in their hands; they can enact their own laws and choose their own rulers. They can compel the State to do its duty in this behalf, and give to labor its rights, and restrain capital within the bounds of its privileges. Butler also spoke at length on the State finances, and in the course of his remarks took occasion to allude to the editor of the Springfield *Republican* as his vindictive and mendacious opponent for the office of Chief Executive of the Commonwealth. He asserted that while he and other loyal men and comrades were fighting in the field for the Union, that gentleman remained at home vilifying better men than himself. Butler concluded by the vindication of the system of governing the States by Boards of Commissioners, and said it must be reformed. This could be done inside the Republican party, but if it is not so done, it will be by the people of the commonwealth, irrespective of party. One set of men, said Butler, have ruled in these matters in your State House, unfaithfully, for twelve years, ever increasing in their demands for place and pay. If you do not change them they will change you, fellow Republicans, and all the people will say amen.

Hawley Calls Butler a Liar and Blackguard.

The following dispatch was received from General Hawley, but the Chairman refused to allow it to be read:

HARTFORD, August 24.—If Butler in his speech said I was dismissed or removed from my command, he was rebuked for my conduct as an officer. I beg some friend to read this dispatch, in which I say the charge is an infamous falsehood, and the man who uttered it a liar and blackguard. The last written communication from Butler concerning my conduct was a paper sent me of his recommendation for promotion.

[Signed] J. R. HAWLEY.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The residence of ex-Mayor Alfred King, in Erie, Pa., was struck by lightning yesterday morning, the fluid tearing a large piece of the roof to atoms, and splitting chimney from top to bottom. Prof. Kennedy King, the elocutionist, was directly under where the lightning struck, and was badly bruised by the falling timbers and plaster, but received no other injuries.

Isaac Davis, charged with ransacking a trunk taken from the river at New Orleans, was held in bail to await the action of the grand jury. He gave up most of the property yesterday afternoon.

The Greenville *Argus* says: "Thiel College has been finally located north of town, on the line between the farms of Samuel Ridgway and Dr. Packard. Nine acres on the summit-east of the Jamestown road have been donated by Messrs. Ridgway and Packard, and an additional acre has been purchased, which is a most delightful and grand beauty to his descriptions. The good people of Mt. Pleasant who listened to him enjoyed a rare treat."

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

THURSDAY, August 24, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of Barom'r.	Change in 24 hours.	Thermometer.	Change in 24 hours.	Direction of wind.	Velocity.	Force. Approx.	Weather.
Buffalo, N. Y.....	30.06	01	70	4	N. E.	5	12	B.
Astro.....	30.07		72	2	N. E.	12	12	C.
Davenport, Iowa.	30.15	05	71	2	N. E.	12	12	C.
Chicago, Ill.....	30.07	01	72	2	N. E.	16	12	C.
Cincinnati, O.....	30.07		79	2				A.
Cleveland, O.....	30.07	05	70	4				C.
Detroit, Mich.....	30.05	09	62	6	N. E.	16	12	C.
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.09	01	70	2				C.
Nashville, Tenn.	30.01		74	4	E.	2	02	B.
New Orleans, La.	29.97		84	85				
Pittsburgh, Pa....	29.98	06	73	1	N.	1	01	B.
St. Louis, Mo.....	29.93	05	80	4				B.

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, unusual violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numererals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

OIL FIRE.

An Oil Still Explodes and Sets Fire to the Pump House and Tank of Oil.

About seven o'clock last evening an explosion took place at the oil works of John Spear & Co., located on Wainwright's Island, at the foot of Thirty-ninth street, Seventeenth ward, which set fire to and destroyed the pump house and a wooden tank containing between one hundred and fifty and two hundred barrels of oil. It is not known what occasioned the explosion, the working people all being at their evening meal when going home at six o'clock. However, the largest still exploded at the time stated, the concussion blowing away a portion of the brick still house, and landing the still some distance from the building. The oil ran into a large pond in close proximity, and a heavy rain setting in at the time extinguished that which flowed there. Another stream of the burning fluid ran towards the pump house, consuming it. From here the flames spread to the wooden tank, before mentioned, which was still burning when our reporter left the scene. The firemen were laboring assiduously to save an adjoining shed of oil, and their efforts were no doubt successful. The force of the explosion was distinctly heard in Lawrenceville and the upper wards of the city, and the heavens for miles around were brilliantly lighted up for a few seconds. An alarm was sent from box 56, but the loss will reach $250, which is fully covered by insurance.

Since the above was written, a telegram has been sent to the Fire Alarm Telegraph office, that the third tank had exploded. The firemen kept two constant streams on this tank, but they were so near it, that it exploded about eleven o'clock. It contained two hundred and fifty barrels of oil. There was a report out that the fire was caused by lightning, but the workmen are positive that this is not the fact, as there was no lightning in that immediate vicinity. The theory given is that the rain falling in the top of the tank, which was heated at the time, caused the iron to contract, thus causing the explosion.

SCULL FRACTURED.

Probably Fatal Accident at Zug's Mill.

Between six and seven o'clock last evening an accident occurred at Zug's mill, in the Ninth Ward, by which John Carey, a laborer employed at the establishment was seriously, and, perhaps, fatally injured. He was engaged in unloading a coal car, and had placed the wrench in order to loose the ratchet, which prevents the hopper from opening, and after loosening the ratchet the wrench slipped from his hand and struck him on the head, cutting the scalp for over five inches and severely fracturing the skull. Dr. Duncan was called to attend him, and thinks the injury a very dangerous one as trepaning will be necessary.

It is a very unfortunate accident for Mr. Carey, as he had just rented and furnished a house for his family, a wife and six children, who are now on their way to this city from Europe.

Public Amusements.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—Manager Beamer's company played Tobin's "Honeymoon" to a fair audience last evening. To-night "Love's Sacrifice" and "Pleasant Neighbors" form the bill. Mr. Oliver Doud Byron's engagement commences to-morrow evening. A matinee will be given to-morrow afternoon.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The box-office for the sale of seats for Mr. Chanfrau's engagement is now open. Mr. C. appears to-morrow night in his celebrated character of "Sam."

VARIETIES.—A very attractive performance may be expected at the Varieties Theater this evening. A matinee will be given at half past two to-morrow afternoon.

ROUGH SKIN made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE is the best hair dressing.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

All magistrates who fail to return informations taken before them in which persons on bail have been held to bail or committed for trial, are liable to be indicted.

INFORMATION was made before Alderman Strain yesterday by Henry McSwigrin, charging George W. Taylor with carrying concealed weapons. Value of $112 for under false pretenses. The accused was arrested and held for a hearing.

AN inquest was held yesterday on the body of Amelia Roberts, a colored woman, who died suddenly in a house of ill fame on Logan street. The Coroner impaneled a jury of colored men, who, after hearing the testimony of the physician, found that death resulted from heart disease.

LAURA LARKER, an old woman, resident of Luzerne county, against whom an information was made before United States Commissioner McCandless of this city some two months since, charging her with forging certain papers to procure a pension, was arrested and committed to jail Wednesday.

JACOB BAUER, one of the leading men in the Economist community, died at Economy on Tuesday evening. He was one of the first settlers of the society, and was held in high esteem not only by the members of the community, but by all with whom he became acquainted. He was over seventy years of age.

CHARLES SMITH and Samuel McClary had a difficulty yesterday which resulted in legal proceedings before Alderman Strain. Smith charged McClary with assault and battery, and McClary charged Smith with felonious assault and battery, alleging that Smith attacked him with a knife, and that he, McClary, knocked Smith down in self defense.

WESTERN RAILWAY GUIDE.—We have received from the publishers, Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago, the August number of the "Western Railway Guide," containing accurate information concerning all routes of travel in the West, by rail or water, which will commend it to all who journey or ship freights to that section. In addition to this there will be found in its pages a vast fund of information as to population, manufacturing interests, banking institutions, etc., which cannot be obtained elsewhere. Mr. Joseph E. Lynn, assistant editor and traveling correspondent of the "Guide," is in the city, stopping at the Central Hotel.

ALLEGHENY.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

AN alarm was sounded last night shortly after seven o'clock from box 64, located at Herr's Island bridge, caused by the explosion of the still noted elsewhere. The party giving the alarm supposed that one of the stills on the island had exploded, and hence gave the alarm.

DEPUTY MAYOR IRWIN was visited on yesterday by Mrs. Eberle, who made information against her husband, Philip Eberle, charging him with being a confirmed inebriate. She alleges that for twelve years past he has been drinking to excess and has not worked any in that time. He was sent to the workhouse for a period of sixty days.

ON account of the heavy rain there was but a small attendance last night at the meeting called for the purpose of taking some action relative to the construction of the Allegheny and Sharpsburg Passenger Railway. The meeting adjourned without transacting any business, and the time of holding the next meeting will be announced through the papers.

LAUTER HOLLINGER appeared at the Mayor's office on yesterday and made an information against his son, Xavier, for disorderly conduct. The son had been drinking to excess, and when his father reprimanded him he broke some of the windows of his father's shop, and assaulted him. In default of the payment of a fine he was committed to the workhouse for sixty days.

Houses Entered.

At an early hour yesterday morning, John Fritting, proprietor of a saloon on Ohio street, was awakened by hearing a noise in his room. Thinking that one of the domestics had entered the room, he inquired what she wanted. He had no sooner spoken than an individual rushed toward the door. Mr. Fritting's suspicions being aroused, he arose and followed the burglar down stairs, and out the back door, when he observed him climbing over the fence. As he had not dressed himself he did not continue the chase. When he returned, he discovered, upon examination, that the nocturnal visitor had examined a number of bureau drawers, and extracted from one of them fifteen dollars, and another one, a small box containing about fifty dollars in gold and silver coin, besides a number of valuable papers. There is no clue to the thief.

About the same time a thief entered the cellar of Mr. Fritting's residence, and carried off eatables to the amount of two or three dollars.

INTERESTING PRESENTATION.

Mayor Callow Presented Last Night with a Handsome Gold Watch and Chain.

The Mayor, Postmaster Myler, Samuel Hastings and J. U. Barr, who have been for the past few days sojourning at Alpena Magnetic Springs, on Lake Huron, returned yesterday morning, looking much improved in their health. During the absence of the Mayor, a number of his personal friends decided to give him a warm reception on his return, and also an agreeable surprise. Last night as the Mayor was attending to the duties of his office, his friends visited him in great numbers, and by seven o'clock his private office was jammed. After spending a short time in pleasant conversation, a meeting was organized by calling Mr. W. J. Anderson to the chair.

At this stage, Postmaster Myler arose and came forward, and in a very neat speech, presented Mayor Callow with a most handsome gold watch and chain, to a massive chain. Mr. Myler referred briefly to the career of the Mayor while in the army, and his official conduct during the term of the office he now holds. He spoke warmly of the satisfaction he has given to all parties while filling the office of Chief Magistrate of the city, which office he has filled with so much credit to himself and the party who elected him. His services, the speaker added, were appreciated by the citizens who now have entire confidence in him, and who, in consideration of the valuable services he has rendered his country, and the able and impartial manner in which he has filled the office of Mayor, he would re-elect him to that position by a much larger majority than he polled at his first election. The Mayor responded in a few happy remarks, stating that he was taken completely by surprise, and returned his heartfelt thanks to his friends who had just shown their appreciation of his services and his well wishes.

The party now repaired to the "Alpine" house, on West Diamond street, kept by Mr. W. H. Brown, Mr. Brown having also taken his report, and was prepared to entertain his friends, and soon had an excellent lunch prepared for them, after which dancing was done. Every accommodation can be found in this establishment, and strangers are stopping in the city for a few days can find no better place to sojourn than here, as everything will be done to render their stay pleasant and make them feel at home. The party, after partaking of the lunch, and listening for some time to the music, denote the "tourists" reached home on their pleasure trip, left for their respective homes.

The watch is a most elegant one, and was manufactured by the Elgin Watch Company. On the inside of the watch was the inscription, "Presented to Alex. P. Callow, Mayor of Allegheny City, on August 24, 1871." It was purchased at the jewelry store of Wm. Mahler on Federal street, and cost three hundred dollars.

SOUTH SIDE.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

THE dry goods store of Henry L. Rube, of East Birmingham, was entered by thieves Wednesday night, an entrance being effected by forcing open a door in the rear with a chisel, and a large roll of flannel carried off. Nearly everything in the store and kitchen was turned topsy-turvy, but nothing save the flannel was missed. Yesterday morning some boys found the flannel in a neighboring churchyard, and handed it to Justice Heisel, who returned it to the owner.

List of Letters

Remaining uncalled for at Buchanan Postoffice (Birmingham), August 23, 1871:

Algeo, Thomas.
Baltz, Johnny; Blaney, James; Bedel, Andrew, Jr.; Barman, John H.
Cary, Wm.; Copeland, Wm.; Cooley, Wm.; Cummins, Sol.
Donaldson, J. B.; Daniels, John A. S.; Denning, James; Dalton, David E.; Donnelly, Mary; Devlin, William.
Farrell, James.
Garman, Jerry; Greer, John J.; Gallagher, Ellie, Hultz, Shed; Heminger, Peter; Hughes, Margaret; Hood, Andrew; Haselton, C.; Hutchman, Elizabeth; Harris, James.
Jenigen.
Keating, Patrick; Kelly, David.
Lloyd, John; Lindsay, John; Lindsay, James.
Moore, C. E.; Mason, Geoffersin; Mason, James W.; McAnally, John; McGuire, Patrick; McHugh, Mrs. M.
O'Conner, Wm.; O'Brien, Kate.
Pennington, D.; Pastor, Theodore; Parks, Mary; Philips, David.
Russell, Robert; Russell, Carr; Richards, Alonzo.
Sherrin, Mary; Sheffer, George; Simpson, George W.; Stewart, Sarah; Sell, Henry; Snyder, D. C.; Stewart, Sidney; Smith, Clara; Smith, James; Simmers, Evaline.
Thompson, J. Ross; Thornton, David.
Ward, Thomas; Walter, Lewis F.; Wright, Will; Walker, Elizabeth F.; Wais, Silas.
Yaney, Charles; Yaney, Lewis; Young, Sarah; Yeager, C.; Young, R. H.
South Side Lodge No. 158 K. of P.

PHILIP HOERR, P. M.

SOMETHING NEW.

Our attention was called to the Combined Sash Adjuster and Lock, on exhibition at the St. Clair Hotel, and an explanation of its merits given us by Messrs. Conner & Sturgeon, the patentees—consuming eight or ten valuable advantages in the adjustments of the sashes, and in the simple and efficient means of their locking, the sashes are under ventilation or when fully closed—associated with its ornamental appearance leads us to say that in the most perfect device for the purpose ever came under our notice, and hope some of our enterprising capitalists will secure a manufactory at once and place the goods in the hands of the general trade of house furnishers. Messrs. Conner & Sturgeon, who will cheerfully show the advantages of their improvement. See advertisement on first page.

DOLLAR REWARD SOAP.

My cont is so very greasy, I must send it to the tailor to cleanse. Save your money young man, clean it yourself in two minutes with the "Dollar Reward Soap." For sale by all grocers.

ORIGINAL "AND IMPROVED"

Combined in one. The Weed, at 116 Market street, is the only Weed sewing machine offered. No danger of getting the wrong one there. MWF

GET A WEED SEWING MACHINE

And you have the very best with all the latest improvements. MWF

ONLY ONE ORIGINAL WEED SEWING MACHINE

And you will find it at 116 Market street. Buy a "Weed" and you run no risk of getting a "counterfeit." MWF

BEAR THIS IN MIND.

A beautiful diet should be carefully studied, and for this reason Marvin & Co.'s crackers and biscuit are entitled to special consideration. Their water crackers and butter biscuits are well known as articles of standard excellence; and their long list of other cakes and crackers contains many which have become established favorites with the public. Ask your grocer for Marvin & Co.'s crackers, or send orders to the bakery, Nos. 91 and 93 Liberty street. MWF

Ariosn. Fragar, Compono.

Coffee, Coffee, Coffee.

New China Ware.

At Breed's China Palace.

Ariosn. Fragar, Compono.

Coffee, Coffee, Coffee.

New Designs

Of china and glassware, at Breed's China Palace.

Ariosn. Fragar, Compono.

Coffee, Coffee, Coffee.

DIED.

JONES.—At Quaker Valley, on Tuesday, August 22d, 1871, WILLIAM JONES, in the fifty-seventh year of his age.

Funeral will take place from the Third Presbyterian Church, on FRIDAY, the 25th inst., at 11 o'clock. The Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CHAPMAN.—On Tuesday afternoon, August 22d, at 4:25 P. M., JOHN WESLEY, youngest son of William A. and Matilda S. Chapman, aged four years, six months and nine days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 34 Linden street, Allegheny city, THIS DAY, August 25th, at 4 P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WILKINS.—On Wednesday, August 23d, 1871, at 8½ o'clock P. M., JAMES WILKINS, Esq., in the fifty-third year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 29 Locust street, Allegheny city, on FRIDAY, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

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Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
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ADVERTISED LETTERS—Official List,

August 25th, 1871—List No. 34.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for advertised letters, giving the date of the list.

If not called for within four weeks they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

LADIES' LIST.

Anderson Mrs Jno
Boll Miss
Bingham Mrs Ann
Bissell M E
Boyles Mrs Martha
Bonnet Mrs Mary
Brink Miss Jennie 2
Brockron Mrs
Brant Miss Lide
Bradley Kate P
Burns Miss Mattie
Burbridge Mary
Burie Mrs Cath'ne
Carney Mrs
Lewis Mrs Sadie
Cassey Miss
Chandler Mrs M
Chandler Miss Jane
Chambers Miss T
Chandler Mrs F
Chandler Mrs Bell
Chambers Mrs E
Corrigan Mrs Mary
Coon Miss Cornelia
Coyle Mollie
Creson Miss Geo
Cummins Mrs L
Dunn Miss
Devine Miss Ellen
Dowden Mrs A
Donodor Mrs A
Donnelly Mrs S S 2
Eaton Mrs Nellie
Edwards Miss A
Emanuel Miss M
Falkner Miss
Farley Mrs Eu'line
Fenton Mrs H
Foster Mrs Minnie
Foster Mrs A M
Frazier Miss Sallie
Fry Miss Mollie
Frey Mrs Maria
Garfield Miss M
Gannon Miss M
Ganey Miss Kate
Gleason Miss Mary
Gillespie Miss A
Greiner Miss
Harmon Mrs Ella M
Hastings Miss E
Hardy Elizabeth
Harper Miss Nellie
Harmon Mrs M
Heer Catharine
Hughes Miss
Higbee Mrs A'ngist
Hopper Miss Lide
Hughes Miss G
Hall Miss
Jenkins Mrs H
Jayne Miss Jennie

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Goff K
Horrigan Geo
Gray T W
Gordon & Co, Jo seph 2
Green J H
Grubbs Isaac H
Griffet Geo
Hall H G
Hall Thos M
Hall Jas
Hagerty Wm
Hagerty A C 2
Hallett Ephraim
Hadduck Matthew
Hart John (for eign)
Hart & Graham
Hart Enthusiastic
Holmes, Harger & Co
Hartwick Wm
Harvey S B
Hanley Thos
Hanley Jno
Harbaugh Geo
Hall Jno
Hamilton J
Harrison Jno
Hanna Robt
Harris Jno F
Haycock Jno
Hays Thos W
Hazen A H
Hodges Rev Chas
Herr Rev J D
Herr Frank
Hornson Samuel W
Henkel Jno
Hilland & King
Hite P S
Heiner E
Hill H R
Hogue A L
Hobson & Camp bell
Hines A V
Hodell P
Hopkins A R
Hopkins G E
Howard C T
Howard Wm A
Hunter Thos R
Hyatt W
Hubbard R F
Hunt Wm
Hutchins & Co
Hughes Jno
Ingold E
Ingram J H
Jarris G A
James J A
James Rev J W
Jennings Dr Robert
Johnson Thos
Jupo H W
Keahy H
Kennedy H
Kennedy Jno L
Kelling Chas
Kernan J R
Kelley Patrick
Kelley Mr
Kerr Jno
Kerr Sam W
Karow T H
Kane
King I & Son
King Michael
Kirk Saml D
Kilbert Hugh
Kilcoid Edw
Kinne T W
Knester & Co
Knight Jno
Lane Wm
Lane David
Lane P
Lee L L
Leach J H
Leeper Jno
Leavenworth Jas
Lockhart R D & Co
Lemoine Jno
Lescabel Saml
Leon E
Lockey Thomcers
Limmer Jas
Little Wm J
Lick Dr Jno
Lick Dr Jno
Lowenthall N
Lutton Robt
Lutton Robt
Lubicki Jas B
Mayo Col Robert
Maier Henry
Mahon Jno
Maxwell Mr
Mayer Rev Dr
Margnis Rev David
Mason Alf F
Marchand C E
Marratta Chas
Mansfield Edw
Mackey Edw
Mollman W
Mahland Mr
Magee Rev D L
Mercer Wm H
Matthias Capt Alf
Matthews Wm
Marshall David
Marshall Wm
Martin Robt
Martin Robt
Messick Peter
Meeks Jno
Means W J
Mahoney Mr
Messenger, Hodgson & Co
Miles Dani
Morehead Moses
Minott J H
Miller S
Miller Jno 2
Miller Jno
Morris Jesse T
Morrison J
Morrison J V
Moore J E
Moore C R
Morgan Jacob
Morgan Wm
Morris Jno
Morrow G B
Morrow J W
Mould J N
Mound David
Morrow A W
Montgomery Jno
Montgomery Geo
Morrow W
Miller, Market & Co
Murphy Will H
Murray Pat
Murphy, Fall & Co
Mullen Michael
Murray Michael
Murdoch J T H
Munger F L
Munger E L
Myers Jno 2
McBride Jas
McBride Jno
McClarren Jno
McCall Jno

Robinson Miss A
Robinson Mrs H
Russell Miss Ruth